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DIET MAY ADJOURN TOMORROW; PEERS APPROVE ALL BILLS

Upper Chamber Honors Twelve Members Who Have Served More Than 30 Years

HOUSE TO MEET TODAY

Lower Body Expected to Pass Remaining Fiscal and Other Bills Saturday

Having approved the bill for the payment out of the first reserve fund and seven other bills, at its plenary session held this morning, the House of Peers have acted favorably on all bills submitted by the Government to the Imperial Diet. Thus the Upper House will adjourn on February 14.

When the plenary session of the Upper House was opened at 10 a.m. today, President Yorinaga Matsudaira submitted a motion for recommending 12 members who have served more than 30 years and the motion was unanimously approved.

The 12 members thus honored are Count Munetake Matsumoto, Viscount Yoshimitsu Nishioji, Viscount Masuzo Nomura, Viscount Tameisa Reisen, Iichiro Tokutomi, Baron Yasushi Togo, Viscount Sadamasa Imajo, Baron Michitomo Iwakura, Baron Nakagazu Kuroda, Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa and Count Hideo Kodama.

Representing those members honored for their long service, Prince Tokugawa expressed thanks for the honor manifested by the House.

The House of Representatives is scheduled to hold its plenary session at 1 p.m. today to approve five bills upon their being passed by respective committees.

The House will also hold its plenary session on Saturday afternoon to approve the account settlement for the fiscal year of 1940-41 and other bills. Thus completing the duty entrusted in the present session, the Lower House will adjourn.

However, when Singapore falls, both Houses will meet in plenary session to hear the report of the War and Navy Ministers and also to pass a bill for expressing appreciation to the Army and the Navy.

Though the session of the 79th Diet will be thus adjourned, all members are to be in readiness to meet whenever any important development necessitates the reopening of the session.

SALAZAR MEETS SUNER ON IMPORTANT MISSION

Petain En Route to Spain to Discuss Axis Offensives and Anglo-U.S. Attitude

Asahi Service

BERLIN, February 11.—Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar of Portugal who is to meet President Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain, reached Badajose, on the Spanish frontier at 4 p.m. today, where he was met by Spanish Foreign Minister General Ramon Serrano Suner.

It is also reported that Marshal Henri Philippe Petain has already left Vichy for Spain, where it is observed the leaders of France, Spain and Portugal are to confer together and also separately.

In this connection it is believed that their consultation is related with the new offensives of Germany and Italy and also with the British and American attitude.

STILWELL TO CHUNGKING

U.S. Still Trying to Strengthen Ties With Chiang

Domei

LISBON, February 9.—To strengthen military ties with the Chiang Kai-shek regime, Major-General J. W. Stilwell, commander of the Third Army Corps in the Caribbean, has been appointed United States military representative to Chungking, White House authorities announced today, according to reports from Washington received here.

The 60-year-old Major-General, who is extremely pro-Chungking, had early been trained in infantry tactics and has served previously as chief-of-staff of the United States garrisons in China and as military attache to the United States Embassy in China.

Murata Off for Post

Domei

TAIHOKU, February 11.—Shozo Murata, newly appointed adviser to the Japanese Forces, arrived here on February 8 en route to his new post. Mr. Murata left Taihoku for his post this morning by air.

Ambassador S. Kato To Vichy Government Succumbs to Illness

Sotomatsu Kato, Japanese Ambassador at Vichy, died of a sudden illness on Thursday, it was officially announced this morning at the Foreign Office. The late Ambassador has been at Vichy since May of last year, to dispose of many important affairs and also to promote the friendly relations between the Vichy Government and this country. His heated activity during his conversations with British Ambassador to Tokyo, Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, on the Tientsin question is still vivid in the memory of the general public. Nothing is as yet arranged regarding his funeral, the Foreign Office said.

ENGLAND WORRIED BY SHIP SHORTAGE

Authorities Scared More Than Before About Getting Needy Provisions

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, February 9.—The secret session of the British House of Commons, convoked for discussing the continually growing shortage of tonnage, is probably taking place this week, according to reports to Swedish papers from London, thus the British Government is apparently reckoning with a further reduction of rations since all available tonnage is not even sufficient for military purposes. This being the case it can be seen that not even a single ton remains for the transportation of supplies from Australia, New Zealand and India and from other places. In addition, several important supply centers for Great Britain in East Asia have dropped out as, for instance, Java and Sumatra, so the tea, already ordered from these points and amounting to 48 million pounds, is hardly expected to reach England under the present conditions. It has been officially announced in London that this loss will be balanced by increased imports from Indian and Ceylon, but it remains to be seen from where these quarters are hoping to obtain the necessary tonnage for such transport purposes.

Textiles Also Scarce

Textiles are also extremely scarce in England and the rationing of soap has been introduced over the week-end. Burglaries and robberies are increasingly prevalent throughout England as a sequel to the growing shortage of all daily necessaries. Government stores are being robbed in all parts of the country and not only foodstuffs are being stolen but also numerous parachutes, the silk thus obtained being worked into underwear.

Illegal trading has assumed sensational proportions since the beginning of the New Year, particularly noticeable being unlawful dealings in foodstuffs. This "black market" is in the hands of well organized gangs which concentrate their attention particularly on goods trains. They simply re-address whole carloads of foodstuffs to their chiefs. The big railway companies had appreciable losses in the course of the last year on account of these acts without ever having been able to trace their goods and losses ran into million of Pounds sterling in value.

Traffic on the highways is also systematically being plundered and entire carloads of sugar, meat and cigarettes repeatedly disappeared. In some instances even herds of cattle were driven off and illegally slaughtered so that many farmers were obliged to employ special men to guard their cattle at night. Docks and storage houses were also plundered. The big organizers of this illegal trade have an annual income of more than 100,000 Pounds. They live in big residential quarters in Park Lane and are members of the most exclusive clubs. One of these gangsters recently boasted of having lost more than 50,000 Pounds at gambling during one night. The police are almost completely helpless and even the most efficient men of Scotland Yard are unable to round up the heads of these organizations. One of the principal reasons for this failure on the part of the police is that the gangsters carry out their transactions only on a cash on delivery basis and thus keep no incriminating records.

Madrid Paper Comments

D.N.B.

MADRID, February 8.—The ever-growing shortage of tonnage as well as the continually increasing difficulties on the overseas routes, caused by German submarine actions in the Atlantic and also by the Japanese destruction in the Pacific, has given rise to serious concern in England, according to the Madrid paper Ya. The question of provisioning the people never occupied the minds of the British authorities as much as today, even more than during the time of the violent German air attacks against England.

"Unrest is growing in the Ministry of Agriculture and Food," the correspondent of the paper, Augusto Assia, stated, "for the authorities do not know where to get adequate tonnage for the transportation of foodstuffs to England, since more ships

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SINGAPORE DEBACLE KEPT FROM PEOPLE IN BRITISH CAPITAL

London Newspapers Maintain Complete Silence Regarding War Situation

NEWSPAPERMEN LEAVE

All Journalists Have Already Evacuated From Stronghold, Associated Press Says

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 12.—Unable to obscure the critical position of Singapore behind extravagant claims any longer, all London newspapers this morning maintained complete silence on the position of Britain's last stronghold in East Asia, it was reported here from the British capital today.

Meantime, an Associated Press report from Singapore stated that all journalists have left Singapore yesterday morning.

Observers here believe the evacuation from Singapore is proceeding although the press has made no mention of it.

Indian Ocean Threatened

Asahi Service

SHANGHAI, February 12.—Istanbul newspapers reported that the fall of Singapore means that the western section of the Indian Ocean will be threatened by Japan, and Chungking will be isolated, according to reports reaching here.

Further, it is reported that it will become difficult for the British Empire and the United States to aid the Soviet Union through Iran, and that the fall of Singapore will be a fatal blow to the anti-Axis group.

A Stockholm cable informs that at the London stock market, tin shares recorded a fall of 80 per cent and rubber shares 38 per cent, with the news of Japanese Forces penetrating into the city of Singapore.

Australia to Be Base

Asahi Service

BUENOS AIRES, February 11.—Military authorities of the United States believe that with the fall of Singapore, the military base of the Allies in East Asia will be made in Australia.

The new situation to be brought about by the fall of Singapore will take the Allies several years to be in a position to defeat Japan, because they must first retake Singapore and other important bases that have already been lost.

In the meantime, it is believed British troops now fighting in Singapore will retreat to Australia to continue resistance.

American observers are saying that if Singapore could stand the Japanese offensive one month more, reinforcements can be sent and the island could be held.

Meanwhile, in Australia married men are already mobilized up to the age of 35, and single men to the age of 45.

Australian War Minister Francis M. Ford announced that all males have to be mobilized for the defense of the country, and that arms and munitions were being transported to the northern shore of Queensland.

Face Grave Danger

Asahi Service

ZURICH, February 11.—At the press conference given on February 11, President Roosevelt said as follows, according to a report from Washington:

"The United States and the allied nations are now facing a grave danger because of the world strategy of the Axis Powers, which intend to destroy the resistance of anti-Axis nations at all fronts."

However, the President has not referred to where the allied nations are being forced back by the Axis Powers. Meanwhile, military observers at Washington believe that President Roosevelt is referring to the connection in India of the forces of the eastern and western Axis nations.

President Roosevelt further declared: "The strategy of the anti-Axis nations is first to make the Axis Powers waste their fighting energy by resorting to varied resistance, and also to withdraw allied forces gradually. Second, it is to destroy as far as possible the war material resources of the Axis. Third, the Allies are to jointly use their resources until the anti-Axis forces become able to take offensive actions against the Axis."

The above statement, however, is only his attempt to cover up the defeat of the Allies, placing hope on what is impossible. Though President Roosevelt insists upon the destruction of the resources of the Axis, actually the Axis are already destroying or securing the resources of the Allies.

British Air Losses Told

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 11.—The British Government has lost 3,981 airplanes up to the end of 1941, it was revealed today by British Secretary of State for Air, Sir Archibald Sinclair in the House of Commons in reply to a question posed by an M.P., according to a report received here from London today.

U.S.-British Retreat From Pacific Brings Dearth of World News Here

World problems seem to be fast disappearing with the withdrawal of Britain and America from the Pacific, judging from the lack of questions asked at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents in Tokyo today.

One correspondent asked Mr. Tomokazu Hori, the spokesman of the Board of Information, to comment on the fall of Singapore.

"Well," said the spokesman, "When Singapore is taken, Premier Tojo will make a special address in the Diet and you can hear all the authoritative comments from him."

With regard to Generalissimo Chiang's visit to India, Mr. Hori remarked that Chiang Kai-shek and the British authorities probably had an exchange of "sweet words to console one another." Of course there might have been some problems, like the problem of supplying food to the Chinese Army in Burma. Perhaps the Generalissimo was trying to solve such questions.

"It is reported that the Viceroy of India offered some Cabinet posts to Indian leaders, can you comment on this?" asked another correspondent.

"I have not heard about it," said the spokesman, "the British are always making such offers which are not fulfilled."

"But, Mr. Hori," exclaimed an Indian correspondent, "there is no Cabinet in the Indian Government."

Laughter rang out in the room at this. Mr. Hori, with a smile, suggested that perhaps the British authorities might have formed a Cabinet to accommodate the Indian leaders.

The discussion turned to the Philippines, and a correspondent asked for clarification on the reported declaration of the Japanese Army Spokesman in the Philippines that the aid given by the Viscayans and the Mindanaonese to the Americans would have grave consequences on the future independence of the Philippines. The speech was made at a meeting of 3,000 Japanese residents in the Philippines on February 11.

"I have no official information about the matter," said Mr. Hori, "but it is natural that differentiation should be made between those tribes who will, and who will not cooperate with the Japanese. The distinction is not one between the different tribes—it is based on the attitude of the natives themselves."

U.S. BLUFF ATTEMPT TO HIDE WEAKNESS

High-Handed Attitude of America Called Mere Defense Mechanism

Prior to the outbreak of hostilities between this country and the United States, there existed undoubtedly two opposing views in Japan as to the attitude to be taken against the United States of America, says Baron Kinmochi Okura in this month's Nihon Hyoron.

One was represented by those who insisted on the immediate commencement of warfare, pointing out the folly of this country in waiting with folded arms for the repletion of American armaments, and asserting that the immediate commencement of hostilities would be most advantageous to this country. Contrary to this view was the other opinion held by those who urged prudence. This group persisted in the view that Japan should reach some compromise with the United States even at the cost of considerable sacrifices on our part.

So marked was the difference between the two opinions that it did not seem to admit of any compromise. However, these two groups of advocates both committed a gross mistake. Both groups failed to see through the actualities of the American situation. Until war was actually started, the American lack of planning, preparation, and discipline were not revealed.

Was Covering Weakness

With the outbreak of hostilities it has become known that the high-handed, unreasonable, and selfish attitude of the United States toward this country was nothing but a policy of fearfulness to cover up their weakness. Their attitude can be compared to that taken by China before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War or that of Russia who plunged into the Russo-Japanese War.

However, the United States of America which was dealt a severe blow at the outset of the war will devote its national power to the fullest extent permitted by the rich resources at its disposal, to replenish its armaments for the war with this country—a fact we

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SINGAPORE DEBACLE SURPASSES DUNKIRK

Sea Around Malaya Completely In Japanese Hands, Thus Cutting Off Retreat

With the impending fall of Singapore, whose fate has been practically sealed, Great Britain is losing a vast territory as well as her army, a certain Japanese military expert told a Yomiuri reporter in an interview on Thursday in recalling his recent visit to Dunkirk, where the so-called Dunkirk tragedy was played.

In Singapore, however, a more tragic fate is in store for the Britishers, continues the military expert, pointing out that although the command of the sea was still in the hands of Great Britain in the case of the Dunkirk retreat, the sea around the fortified island of Singapore is now being completely dominated by the Japanese Navy.

Under these circumstances, he stated the fate befalling the British troops in Singapore Island is either annihilation or surrender.

British Retreats

"The Britishers' so-called strategical retreat is their hackneyed means to cover up their defeat," he asserted. "In April of the year before last, they effected the strategical retreat from Norway; in June of the same year from Dunkirk, in March of last year from Greece, and lastly from Crete Island in May of the same year. But these retreats were from other countries' territories.

"With the fall of Singapore, the British will now lose their own vast territory and troops. Moreover, it is quite doubtful that they will be able to retreat without playing a more tragic scene than they enacted in the Dunkirk retreat. It is quite interesting for us to note that General Sir Henry R. Pownall, the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in Malaya, who succeeded Air Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, was the chief of staff of General Viscount John Standish S. P. V. Gort, the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in Dunkirk.

Recalling his visit to the scene of the

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Sappers Repairing Johore Causeway Discover British Sentry Taking Bath

A thrilling account of how a Japanese scouting party swam the Johore Straits to examine the damaged portions of the causeway prior to repairs carried out by the Japanese sappers is given by a Domei correspondent.

The Johore causeway fell completely into Japanese hands since the night of February 9, reports the correspondent, and credit must be given to the speedy and skilful work carried out by the sappers of the Japanese Army. They completely repaired all the damaged portions of the causeway within 24 hours, and on the morning of February 10 the Japanese troops passed over it to Singapore.

Prior to the repairs, however, it was necessary to scout out the nature and amount of the damages caused by the British attempts to blow up the bridge.

Accordingly, from the night of February 8 till dawn of the following morning, Sub-Lieutenant Kunihiko Hagiwara and two other officers set out on a scouting expedition, swimming the Johore Straits stark naked.

They examined the damaged portions whose total length exceeded 50 meters, and estimated that the sappers would take about a week to repair all the damages. The sappers, however, exceeded all expectations, and completed the repairs within 24 hours.

On February 9, the correspondent interviewed the Sub-Lieutenant, who told him the story of the scouting expedition.

"We started out at about 11 p.m. on February 8," he said. "The night was dark for there was no moon. We stripped naked and slipped into the Johore Straits from the northern beach.

"The water was unexpectedly cold but we soon became used to it. The first damaged portion was only a short distance from the beach, but the water there was already about 10 feet deep. We swam on for about 100 meters, trying not to cause a single splash.

"Suddenly, ahead of us we saw a dark figure in the water. We approached silently and saw a British sentry bathing in the water.

"'Hoy!' I yelled out at the top of my voice. The sentry's ablutions ceased suddenly and he began to jabber out something in English.

"He must have perceived that we were enemies for the jabbering ceased all at once. The sentry stood up (he must have been standing on a damaged portion of the causeway which was only a few feet below the surface of the water) and hastily pulled on his coat. We noticed that he had not taken off his trousers.

"The sentry grabbed a hand-grenade. We thought he was gong to fling it at us but he did not. We stared at the sentry and the sentry stared at us. Not a sound broke the stillness of the night.

"One, two, three, four, five I counted the minutes. Then suddenly the sentry turned round, and splashing through the water he fled as fast as he could toward the further shore until the darkness swallowed him up.

"We examined the damaged portions of the causeway at our leisure and returned."

SINGAPORE DEBACLE STIFFENS ATTITUDE OF SOUTH AMERICA

People in United States Thrown Into Panic As War Prospects Become Darker

CONFERENCE IS HELD

Buenos Aires Learns of Troubles Between U.S. and Britain Over United Strategy

The imminent fall of Singapore is causing the Latin-American countries to stiffen their resistance to the coercion of the United States, according to the Buenos Aires correspondent of the Asahi.

Describing the American repercussions to Japan's successful campaign, the Asahi representative over the international radiophone, Thursday, contended that the people of the United States were being thrown into a panic over the steady darkening of the Anglo-American prospects in the southwestern Pacific. In view of the growing shakiness of the United States, he reports, Central and South American countries have suddenly assumed a stiff attitude toward the attempts of the United States to dictate an anti-Axis policy for the whole continent. The telephone conversation proceeded as follows:

Tokyo: Tell us how the successful campaign at Singapore is affecting South America and the United States?

Did Not Expect Fall

Buenos Aires: The people around here seem to have been believing on the basis of information from the United States that Singapore would not fall for four or five months at least. So the latest news telling of the imminent fall of the British fort has come as a great surprise to everyone here. The local papers here are carrying red-letter headlines reporting the sweeping advance of the Imperial Forces into Singapore. As newspaper reports are apparently strictly censored in Washington, we are able to get very little news from there. The New York reports, however, seem to be almost weeping over the critical situation in the southwestern Pacific. Some of the reports regret the belatedness of the Allies in sending reinforcements to Singapore.

Conference is Held

Tokyo: Are there some reports available there concerning the alleged opening of an important conference by President Roosevelt?

Buenos Aires: The conference was held, it seems true. But we do not know what was discussed at the meeting. At any rate it is often reported here that there is some trouble between Britain and the United States over their united strategic operations which is believed to be facilitating the military thrusts of the Japanese. A recent New York telegram stated that there would be after all no alternative for the Allies in the southern Pacific than to stretch a defense line across Hawaii, Australia, and India with Australia as the center. Another dispatch from Washington reports that the Japanese onslaught would be directed chiefly against Burma after sweeping the southern Pacific islands.

Dearth of Materials

Tokyo: The losing battles of the United States will inevitably cause a dearth of materials which had so far been supplied from East Asia. We would like to know in this connection what is the general condition of daily life in the United States.

Buenos Aires: As far as can be ascertained here, living conditions in that country seem to have been greatly worsened. As now planned by the United States Government, the strained living condition would be improved by the wholesale introduction of a war-time economic structure, but there are many difficulties ahead of this official move, it is reported.

There are still many large business men in that country who are inclined toward the old pre-war economic system, who hold that any required expansion of production of strategic materials is possible under the old system. Against these men, many of the followers of the President's New Deal method say that the current economic system is too antiquated to meet war requirements and that it should be uprooted to be replaced by a more effective one.

To Cut Auto Supplies

A plan is now under way, it is further reported, for a fairly large curtailment to be made in the production of the automobile industry so that it may be largely replaced by the manufacturing of war materials. However, this plan also will meet with obstacles. Although the United States often boasts of a large-scale production of war materials to occur in the near future, it cannot be denied there are many hitches and drawbacks obstructing its plans.

Tokyo: How is the prevailing situation in the United States affecting the countries of Central and South America?

Attitude Is Changing

Buenos Aires: It is plain that these countries have lately been showing a remarkable change in their attitude

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'NO CITIZEN ALLOWED TO LEAVE', SINGAPORE RADIO BROADCASTS AS JAPANESE CLOSE IN ON CITY

9th Award of Honors Announced by Navy For China Campaign

The Navy Ministry, Cabinet and Bureau of Decorations jointly announced Thursday the ninth awarding of Orders of the Golden Kite to 1,259 living Navy heroes who rendered distinguished services to the country in the China Affair.

BANJERMASIN NOTED AS RUBBER CENTER

Captured Town Is Most Important in Southeast Borneo—Natives Hate Dutch

The town of Banjermasin which was occupied by the Japanese Army on February 10, is situated in southeast Borneo at a point where the Barito River is joined by its tributary, the Martapura. It is the chief town in that section of Borneo and is the residence of the Dutch Government officials.

There were many Japanese here before the war, but at present there are three adult Japanese and one child. They are prisoners in the hands of the Dutch.

The Nomura Plantation Products Company of Osaka was the most powerful Japanese company here, but all its employés have returned to Japan. There were also a few private rubber plantations but most of the Japanese were barbers, store-keepers, photographers and tailors. In all, there were about 35 Japanese shops.

Most of the natives are Malays and the Dyaks formed only a small minority. The Dyaks are living deep in the forests and hills in the interior.

The Malays do not care for external worries so long as they are left unmolested and they are very pro-Japanese because all the Japanese settlers used to treat them with kindness and understanding. They fear the Dutch police and so outwardly, they had to show an aloof attitude toward the Japanese.

"When are the Japanese going to land here?" This was the one unvarying question that all the Japanese residents were asked by the Malays whenever they met.

Contrary to expectations, the town is not very hot. Under the direct heat of the sun, the thermometer will register 130 degrees Fahrenheit but the temperature indoors is 92 degrees on the average. During the early hours of the morning, the temperature is only about 72 degrees. It is amusing to note that nobody here wears straw hats and fans are unknown.

Banjermasin is the center of rubber production. Seventy years ago, the methods employed were very crude and primitive. The natives used to produce raw rubber in those days, but today science has taught them to produce "smoked sheets". Consequently, each village in the interior has its own smoke-house and in Banjermasin alone there are about 300 smoke-houses.

U-BOAT RETURNS HOME WITH SIX PENNANTS UP

Two Russian Destroyers and Four Steamers Sunk in 14 Hours

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 9.—A German submarine returned to its base after operating for many weeks in the northernmost sector of the Arctic Sea. The vessel had six pennants hoisted, which were explained by the commander of the submarine as signals of victory. He gave the following account of his trip:

"Despite the roughest sea, we searched for several weeks for suitable objects of attack for our waiting torpedoes. Finally, on the last day of our operations, we got into favorable firing position and within 14 hours, we sank two Russian destroyers and four steamers. The enemy convoy was steaming through the Arctic at moderate speed.

"At first, one of the protecting war vessels, a destroyer, was sent to the bottom. After this, a large enemy freighter was attacked. Skyhigh clouds of the explosion and sheets of fire lighted the Arctic for many miles.

"After this first attack, we made a little pause just sufficient to get some breathing space for a second attack, which likewise turned out to be a complete success.

"Again we succeeded in scoring direct hits on three steamers, which were fully loaden with valuable war materials, destined for the Soviet front. They all perished rapidly in the icy waves of the Arctic."

New York Papers Play Up News of Entrance of Imperial Forces

TRAINING PLANES USED

Old Aircraft Mobilized During Bombardment and Air Raid On February 11

To defend Singapore from the Imperial Air Force's attacks, the Britishers had to mobilize even old training planes, reports the Yomiuri correspondent in Buenos Aires quoting an Associated Press dispatch from Singapore on Thursday.

"From the night of February 11," said the A.P. correspondent, who managed to evacuate from the island, "the broadcasting station repeated its announcement incessantly: 'The Japanese troops are closing in on us! The Japanese troops are closing in on us! No citizen is allowed to evacuate the island! Every citizen must remain to the last moment.' This announcement was made in the Malayan language. But how is it possible for the citizens to remain in the city subjected to Japanese bombardment and air raids incessantly."

"From a rift in the black clouds of smoke shooting up in the sky, the Japanese planes with red rising sun marks were seen overhead. In rapid successions, detonations of high explosives were heard in the direction of the Government-General building and the volunteer corps headquarters, followed by pillars of flames shooting up. I thought the statue of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, was blasted by the Japanese bombs.

"I, too, must evacuate or death is my fate. With a typewriter in hand, I ran down the staircases of the hotel, but I was forced to halt in front of the porch and run into the hotel again, for just in the sky over the East Asiatic Army Headquarters, the Japanese bombers were swooping down on their target.

"These planes were continuing their bombing in complete defiance of the three challenging British training planes. The scene of the British old type planes challenging the Japanese planes was to me a symbol of Britain's misfortune in Singapore now burning at the hands of the Japanese."

N.Y. Papers Headline News

Asahi Service

SHANGHAI, February 12.—New York received the news of the entrance of Japanese troops into Singapore with great surprise yesterday, and special extras published gave a sensational account of Singapore cabled by an American newspaperman, who was the last to leave Singapore.

"My last moment at Singapore has come," he states. "In 10 minutes, I have to pack up and leave the city. From the British fort that is now utterly smashed, beyond recognition, I write my last report. Goodbye Singapore! The battle has now come to the very gate of the city that once boasted of its beauty."

"Japanese planes are flying over the city, dropping bombs ceaselessly. From my office, the battle site can be seen. I see streams of Japanese planes, strafing British lines and then diving to bomb, over and over again. The British have no more fighter planes to meet such an attack. British forces are now desperate.

"I saw old fashioned double-winged British bombers, which are called "wild Beasts", and have a speed of only 170 kilometers rise, but after all, it is a hopeless resistance. I am now leaving Singapore, and I wonder when I can see it again."

Chinese Maltreated

In return for Chinese resident merchants' cooperation with the Britishers for the defense of Singapore, the British authorities are maltreating the Chinese residents, according to an indignant Chinese, who managed to escape recently from the "island of death," reports a vernacular correspondent from Shanghai, quoting a foreign dispatch.

With the outbreak of hostilities between the Japanese and British troops in the neighborhood of Penang, this Chinese was driven from the place and took shelter in the city of Singapore. Maltreatment and inconsideration on the part of the British authorities were what he had to suffer at the new place of refuge.

According to this refugee, Singapore is now in the death-throes and British as well as American residents have evacuated the island in the face of the approaching Japanese advance.

The military discipline is extremely slack among the defending British troops and he stated the authorities are tyrannizing over the inhabitants, particularly over the Chinese residents who for long years cooperated with them financially for the defense of the island.

U.S. BLUFF ATTEMPT TO HIDE WEAKNESS

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must not minimize. But in view of the fact that victory or defeat is determined by the individual's spiritual power in the last minutes of a battle, no one doubts that the glory of the final victory will be with us.

In prosecuting the war satisfactorily every possible means must be resorted to. But the aim of the War of Greater East Asia is the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and not merely defense of this country as in the cases of the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars.

In this sense, the War of Greater East Asia may be prolonged for many years and the problems to be tackled in the course of the war cover the fields of politics, economy, resources, culture, races, religions, etc. throughout the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. This country ought to have been prepared for facing the above problems.

The war has started, however, before the establishment of a firm southern regions policy by the Government was completed, and the advance of the Imperial Forces has been so swift that the nation cannot keep up with the Imperial Forces in the matter of policy. Consequently, it has become urgently necessary for the nation to establish a firm southern regions policy with the greatest possible speed.

In establishing the southern policy it must be noted that as long as any individual or firm looks to its own interests in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the successful construction of the Sphere will be impossible, no matter how brilliant the military achievements of the Imperial Forces.

The Japanese nation, inhabit as they do small islands poor in natural resources, have endured hardships of every description in the past to attain the present-day level of national prosperity. The living standard of this nation is far below that of western nations and this may be a cause of complaints within the nation. However, it should be pointed out, the spirit of fortitude and vigor was cultivated by enduring hardships and poverty. In this sense, there may be no need of increasing an individual's wealth above the present degree, although it is quite desirable that the State become more rich and powerful. And the nation should be ready to employ what is acquired in the southern regions for the sake of the State.

High Standard Upheld

In this connection, attention should be directed to the living standard of the Japanese residing in the southern regions. Hitherto, the South Seas regions were under the control of Europeans, and the Japanese people there maintained a comparatively high standard of living to rival the European residents. In the future, however, their living standard must be lowered to maintain the spirit of fortitude and to avoid the unreasonable exploitation of these regions. Japanese residents should live as simple a life as possible.

The next problem to be solved is the treatment of the various races in these regions. Some may be allowed the honor of independence and others may be placed under Japanese protection.

As declared often by the Japanese Government and to conform with the spirit of the Japanese Empire, races in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere should be allowed the honor of independence as far as is possible and placed in their proper places. However, most of the races are not cultured enough as yet to be given independence. Only a few of them have a high standard of culture suited for independence and Japan should try to give them every possible support and help to attain the qualifications for complete independence.

In the near future, overproduction of some materials may be inevitable, necessitating restriction in production to some extent. Restrictions will mean more or less a decrease of income for the native inhabitants in the southern regions. Thus it will become necessary to guide the native inhabitants so that they will realize the necessity of readjusting their private living.

To the statesman, the most important matter is to make these people place trust in Japan. Japanese statesmen have achieved brilliant success in the administration of Chosen and Taiwan. However, we should realize that in achieving this success, long years and enormous material aid were required.

In successful administration, the manners and customs of the regions should be taken into consideration and properly respected. As few laws as possible should be enacted and influential native inhabitants of upright character should be entrusted with the task of governing their fellow inhabitants.

Japanese residents, particularly those concerned in the administration of the southern regions must be men of upright character.

Although it is desirous that efforts be extended for educating the people of the southern regions to raise their level of culture, caution must be used not to apply Japanese methods of doing things in the guidance of agriculture and other industries. Difference between tropical countries and Japan should be taken into consideration.

Japan's armed power has already been fully demonstrated in these regions and now is the time for Japan to institute social service activities to win the hearts of these people. For this purpose, well-equipped hospitals excellently staffed should be established as early as possible in various parts of the co-prosperity sphere.

As to the economic control measures to be taken in the regions also, careful attention should be paid so that they may conform to the actual conditions of the regions.

U.S. Scribes Fleeing

Domei

LISBON, February 11.—All American journalists in Singapore have evacuated Singapore Island, according to an Arip dispatch from Washington received here today. They sent their last report at 10:30 a.m. yesterday, the report said.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Friday, February 13

ASAHI—Premier Churchill in Plight
HOCHI—Policy Toward Chinese Overseas Merchants
YOMIURI—Discord Between Chungking and the United States and Britain
MIYAKO—Serious Effects
CHUGAI—British Hegemony Washed Away

Premier Churchill in Plight

ASAHI

What the British people are considering on the eve of the impending fall of Singapore is undoubtedly the position of Premier Winston Churchill. According to foreign cables, with rumors concerning a British Cabinet change in the near future being persistent in London, Sir Stafford Cripps, former British Ambassador to Moscow, has reportedly been slated as the successor to Premier Churchill. Although Mr. Churchill won a vote of confidence in the House of Commons on January 29, his speech on January 27 in which he declared that he would hold himself responsible for the situation confronting the British Empire, was not powerful enough to convince the British people. This statement invited severe criticism of press circles as an unlikely attitude for a parliamentary statesman of Britain to adopt.

In the subsequent military situation the entire Malay Peninsula has fallen into Japanese hands and the fate of Singapore is now hanging in the balance. With the British Empire in East Asia on the verge of collapse now, it is quite natural that Churchill is being held responsible for the setback.

Although it is still dubious whether Sir Stafford will be appointed as the new Premier or not, in view of the fact that he was not appointed a member of the present Cabinet when it was reorganized on February 4, contrary to general expectations, he is now regarded as a very likely candidate for the premiership. The appointment of Sir Stafford as the succeeding Premier, who has consistently advocated the sending of a large quantity of war supplies to the Soviet Union, may be considered as a means of strengthening British-Soviet relations. The general theme of his address in Bristol on February 9, however, was not necessarily agreeable to the Soviet authorities.

Even after the retirement of Premier Churchill, Britain will be in need of United States aid more than ever in order to retrieve its declining fortunes. From this standpoint, the appointment of a man of high caliber, favorably comparable to President Roosevelt, is needed as the British Premier. However, despite the general demand for the strengthening of the British War Cabinet and the severe criticism of Premier Churchill, the lack of high caliber men worthy of replacing Premier Churchill prevents the materialization of the often rumored Cabinet change in Britain.

Policy Toward Chinese Overseas Merchants

HOCHI

With favorable progress being made in military operations, various steps are being taken by the Government in connection with exploitation of natural resources, and financial operations in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. This policy has been clarified in the course of the present Diet session. And this has been demonstrated in the form of the recent appointment of several advisers to the Japanese Forces on the spot. Such steps are natural from the angle of the War of Greater East Asia and may be termed the concrete manifestation of the frame of mind the Japanese people are in to establish a new order in East Asia.

The exploitation of natural resources in the southern regions and economic development will be the natural outcome of the brilliant victories being achieved in our military operations, but in an effort to establish a new order in East Asia there is one very imporant factor which must be taken into consideration. This is the influence of overseas Chinese merchants. In view of the important nature of these Chinese merchants, adequate and effective utilization of their influence will serve greatly to accelerate the projected establishment of a new order in East Asia.

The number of Chinese overseas merchants in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere totals approximately 8,000,000, including 2,500,000 in Thailand and it is true that these merchants virtually hold sway in the various fields of commerce and industry.

In reply to an interpellation in the Diet, recently, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo declared that Chinese overseas merchants have a great connection with the projected establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Therefore, he said, the Government will take adequate measures to guide these Chinese merchants, keeping in closer cooperation with the French Indo-China and Thai Government, so that they fully understand the real intention of the Japanese Government and the actual situation developing in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

It is true that these merchants are destined to depend upon Japan if they wish to continue their prosperous businesses in the Japanese occupied areas from which British and American influence has already been driven out, but some adequate measures will have to be adopted in order to induce them to cooperate with Japan because the actual influence these merchants wield lies over the masses rather than the upper classes.

Discord Between Chungking And the United States And Britain

YOMIURI

The development of the military situation during the two-month period since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has undoubtedly greatly increased the trial and tribulations of the Chungking regime. The United States and Britain, upon whom Chungking had depended so largely, have been suffering continued reverses at the hands of the Japanese Forces and as a result signs of discord between Chungking and those two countries have begun to appear.

As the result of the five-Power conference in Washington at the end of last year, the three-Power military alliance between Chungking, Britain and the United States, and the formation of the Allied East Asia Command, the Chungking regime decided to act with them as one body. Despite these agreements, however, the series of defeats suffered by the American and British forces in the War of Greater East Asia made it impossible for them to continue their aid to Chungking. At the Mayors' Conference in the United States on January 22, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox declared that the life-line of the United States is in Europe and the Atlantic Ocean and its immediate enemy is Germany, not Japan, thus hinting at the impossibility of positive military aid to Chungking. This statement of Secretary Knox was also affirmed by President Roosevelt. Alarmed by this, Chungking ordered 16 Chinese organizations in New York to cable resolutions protesting against the attitude to President Roosevelt.

Indignant also over this American attitude, Dr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan of the Chungking Government, declared that Chungking would be compelled to take independent action unless the United States continued its assistance. The Chieh Fang Jin Pao, an official organ of the Chinese Communist Party, meanwhile, editorially declared on January 16 that, since Chungking cannot expect powerful aid from the United States and Britain due to various reasons, the Chungking regime is now compelled to arm even Chinese overseas merchants in order to keep up resistance against Japan. Thus opinions against too much dependence on the United States and Britain have rapidly been gaining strength even within the Chungking Government.

There is also discord between Chungking and Britain concerning the defense of Burma. Due to the debacles they suffered in Malaya and southern Burma, the British have been trying to utilize Chungking's military strength for the defense of the British. Thus a disagreement of views has already been witnessed between them concerning the command of their armies and other military questions.

While opinions against the United States and Britain are gaining ground, some Chungking leaders are advocating to promote friendly relations with the Soviet Union. Alarmed by these signs of distrust by Chungking, the United States and Britain recently announced the extension of credits amounting to $500,000,000 and £50,000,000 respectively, as a means of appeasement.

The aim of these loans is said to be for the purpose of economic reconstruction and prevention of vicious economic inflation in the few remaining areas still under Chungking control, but the mere extension of loans will serve little to aid economic reconstruction unless materials are actually sent and will only intensify antagonism between Chungking and the other two nations in the long run.

Dr. Wellington Koo, Chungking's Ambassador to London, recently declared that the situation prevailing in the Pacific Ocean undoubtedly has caused serious uneasiness to Chungking. The United States Senator, Francis E. Walter, meanwhile, recently pointed out that Chungking would very likely take independent action after the fall of Singapore. A noted British critic also stated recently that Chungking's distrust with the United States and Britain is being intensified and that the masses in China are longing for peace. The impending fall of Singapore will undoubtedly intensify Chungking's distrust of those two nations.

Serious Effects

MIYAKO

The fall of Singapore will have serious effects on the enemy camp strategically, politically, economically and psychologically. Australia, India, the Netherlands East Indies, which have solely depended on this renowned fortress, will now be completely exposed to Japanese offensives. Since mastery of the sea and air in the Indian Ocean as well as in a vast expanse of waters east of that Ocean is now in the hands of the Japanese Forces, we can carry out whatever strategy we wish to execute. It is only natural that Australia, India and the Dutch East Indies must be suffering the indescribable agony of uneasiness. The United States and Britain who had tried to encircle Japan militarily and economically, are now losing their bases and resources in the south one after another. At this moment, the German forces are about to launch their spring offensive in Europe.

Although the occupation of Singapore undoubtedly marks an epoch in the War of Greater East Asia, the achievement of this historic task will not mean that there will be any pause in our military operations. We should never relax our offensives until we completely destroy the United States and Britain. Although these Powers are losing their resources in East Asia, they will continue their resistance with the rich resources they have at home. While celebrating the glorious victory we must renew our resolution for the intensification of offensives on the enemy.

British Hegemony Washed Away

CHUGAI

The fall of Singapore has now become a matter of time. In the light of the spirit of "Bushido," the Imperial Forces advised the British Commander to surrender so as to save the innocent citizens of the city, but the British forces are continuing their useless resistance against us. However, their fate has already been sealed. Judging from the fact that the British have been thrown into confusion and are fleeing in disorder, it may safely be said that they are now on the verge of ruin.

If they would only awaken to the fact that resistance is now absolutely useless, they would not hesitate to surrender so as to save the innocent citizens from distress. It may be difficult for a man to judge another from his own scale but in our opinion nothing is left for hope as far as the fate of Singapore is concerned.

The so-called encirclement camp formed by the ABCD countries under the leadership of Britain and the United States has been virtually destroyed. The fall of Singapore will serve as a lesson to the anti-Axis Powers. It is natural that Singapore should be tracing its own destination, but this natural course may cause disappointment to the anti-Japanese camp under the leadership of Britain and the United States.

The Chungking army is reported to have reached Burma but this step is too late to be of any help to Britain. Such action will be of little use. Britain apparently designed to utilize the Chungking forces and the United States fleet in defending her colonies in East Asia. From this angle it can be said that the reverses suffered by the British Empire apparently were caused from such mis-calculations.

In the War of Greater East Asia constructive work is being carried out in parallel with military operations. With military operations successfully achieved, remarkable progress will be made in the projected constructive work.

SINGAPORE DEBACLE SURPASSES DUNKIRK

(Continued From Page 1)

Dunkirk tragedy, he stated:

Pathetic Scenes at Dunkirk

"It was soon after the battle that I visited Dunkirk. The scene of the British defeat at the hands of the Germans presented a wretched spectacle. On both sides of the motor road running for 40 kilometers, motorcars, armored cars, tanks and guns and other weapons of every description were left behind by the fleeing French and British troops. Near the seashore where the piers were improvised, the dead bodies of the Allied troops were found scattered here and there together with the deserted weapons.

"Thus, of the 300,000 troops, 200,000 barely managed to reach the British seashore, but in that case the Dover Straits was still commanded by the British navy. In Singapore, however, the situation is different as the Imperial Navy commands the sea around the island. So the fate in store for the Britishers is annihilation or surrender."

Singapore Debacle Stiffens Attitude Of South America

(Continued From Page 1)

toward the United States. Formerly the United States used to boast of its strength which was effecively advertised in Latin America through newspapers and films, so much so that the people in the latter countries were mostly fooled by this propaganda. Through the current War of Greater East Asia, however, the same people are gradually awakening to their having been fooled. The United States armed forces are suffering repeated defeats before the thrusts of the Japanese, they are now learning.

Roosevelt Is Scorned

I had an interesting experience the other day in a cinema house here. There on the screen the picture of President Roosevelt appeared in a close-up, to which, I thought, all the audience would give a big ovation as they used to do. My expectation was entirely betrayed, however, for the President's picture was only met with scornful laughs.

The change of atmosphere in South America is not limited to this locality. Most of these countries, although outwardly retaining their pro-United States attitude, are inwardly greatly attracted with the successful campaigns on the Axis side, it is being sensed here.

Churchill Support Gone

Domei

LISBON, February 11.—Politically informed quarters in London predicted today that the British public's absolute confidence in Prime Minister Winston Churchill is bound to vanish with the eventual fall of Singapore, according to reports from London.

Grave Food Shortage Faces British Isles As More Ships Lost

Domei

MADRID, February 9.—For the first time since the German air blitz in the fall of 1940 set fire to food stocks and blasted transportation facilities, Britons again are faced with the prospect of tightening their belts as a result of shipping bottom shortage caused by the East Asia War, it was reported here today. Lord Woolton, British Minister for Food, already has hinted the possibility of further reduction in tea and sugar rations, while rice, beans and macaroni became subject to the ticket system two weeks ago. The seriousness of the British food situation can be fully appreciated when it is recalled that Britain must import 50 per cent of its essential foodstuffs and mostly all luxury foods such as fruits and wines. Before the war, Britain imported 90 per cent of its wheat, 70 per cent of its fats and 50 cent of its meat, the report said.

WAVELL BACK IN D.E.I.

Returns in Hurry After Meeting Chungking Chief in India

Domei

LISBON, February 11.—General Sir Archibald Wavell, supreme commander of the Allied forces in East Asia, has hurriedly returned to an undisclosed place in the Netherlands East Indies from New Delhi, where he had talks with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, according to a Batavia report received here today.

General Wavell had visited New Delhi following an inspection tour of the Burma front, the report said.

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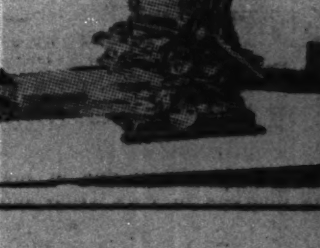
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FALANGIST ORGAN BLASTS LATEST BRITISH OUTRAGE

Explosion of English Diplomat's Luggage in Tangier Killing 12 Called Habitual

D.N.B.

MADRID, February 12.—After the Foreign Office on Tuesday openly blamed Great Britain as being responsible for the explosion catastrophe at Tangier, the Falangist Organ Arriba in an obviously inspired article said:

"Spaniards never expressed indignation in the event in incidents. Tangier, however, is quite different a case. Twelve persons met death on the pier of Tangier and a large number of other people were injured as a result of a rather obscure diplomatic business. As was the case in Turkey recently so also this time a British diplomatic luggage exploded. It appears as if the abnormal use of the diplomatic and consular relations of Great Britain has become a matter of daily routine".

The paper further emphasized that Spain in the last war years always showed great common sense and politeness toward the belligerent Powers. Almost daily the Foreign Ministry was receiving letters of thanks from foreign sailors who had been rescued by the Spanish on the high seas after their vessels had been torpedoed.

"But these praises of thanks are apparently quickly forgotten and the same letter writers quickly prepared themselves for another outrage," the paper concluded. "Never before did the British press or the British radio publicly acknowledge the services rendered by Spanish sailors to shipwrecked British sailors. On the contrary, British officials tried to hide these chivalrous deeds as well as the straightforwardness of Spain behind other things such as the British attack on ships of befriended nations in the port of Sta. Isabel and now today when the explosion occurred on the pier of Tangier. It is not the first time that an outrage has been organized in the streets of Tangier".

Premier de Valera Of Eire Denounces U.S. Landing Force

Domei

MADRID, February 10.—Despite Premier Eamon de Valera's efforts to maintain neutrality for Eire, the United States is determined to send military forces to the Island, the Informaciones revealed today. The journal declared that Premier de Valera has expressed his opposition to the plan since it is contrary to Eire's wishes. The Informaciones said the Washington Post published that Eire after the war must join the Atlantic Federation against its wishes.

CALLS SPECIAL SESSION

Australian Cabinet Hastily Convened As Singapore Fall Nears

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 11.—With the eventual fall of Singapore a certainty, the Australian cabinet was hastily summoned for an emergency session today, it was revealed here from Canberra.

Spurred by a swift turn of events in the southwest Pacific, the cabinet adopted proposals to enroll additional recruits in the civilian defense corps and created several organs to strengthen Australia's wartime economy and accelerate production of munitions, the report stated.

Landis, Defense Director

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 11.—Dr. James McCauley Landis, judicial adviser to the executive of the organization for the United States Civilian Defense, has been appointed director of the Civilian Defense, President Roosevelt announced in a press conference, according to a Washington dispatch received here yesterday.

CANADA'S ARMED FORCES TO TOP HALF MILLION

Air Force to Have 80,000 Men, Says Minister of Defense

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 11.—The total strength of all armed forces in Canada will be between 595,000 and 616,000, it was announced today in the Canadian Lower House by Colonel James Layton Ralston, Minister of Defense, according to a report received here from Ottawa today.

In his statement, Colonel Ralston revealed that the air force would number about 80,000 men and the navy 13,000 while the arms industries would require 100,000 workers.

The Government's recruiting program, he pointed out, would provide for the strengthening of active military forces, inside and outside the country, of 90,000 to 100,000 men.

England Worried By Ship Shortage

(Continued From Page 1)

than ever are being employed in the transportation of war material."

The Undersecretary in the Ministry of Agriculture pointed out that about 100 ships which during the last year had been at the disposal of the transportation of foodstuffs were, since eight months ago, sailing solely for war material transports. The Minister of Food foreshadowed a further restriction in the rationing of tea, sugar and rice as well as other things. The production of milk also dropped considerably.

In the coming summer, Assia stated, the Ministry of Food would most probably request the dairy farms to hand over their milk supply to the Ministry which, in its turn, would take the production of cheese and butter in its own hands in order to replace the corresponding imports from New Zealand and Australia from where sea routes are at the present interrupted.

In order to get an idea of the confusion caused by the lack of overseas communications one need only recall that Great Britain during the past had to import about 90 per cent of her grain, 70 per cent of the fat and 50 per cent of her meat requirements. In the last year the food bought abroad amounted to about 600 million pounds which had to be transported from overseas, including countries at a distance from Great Britain of up to 12,000 miles.

Another U.S. Tanker Sunk in Atlantic By Axis Submarine

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 11.—Indication that Axis submarines are continuing to wreak havoc on United States shipping despite extensive preventive measures taken by allied naval forces is seen in the United States Navy Department's admission this afternoon that another American tanker, W. L. Steed, owned by the Atlantic Refining Company, has been torpedoed off the Atlantic coast. No details of the loss were given in the Navy Department's announcement, according to the report received here today.

D.E.I. FROWNS AT STAFF

Dislikes Allied Command Being Dictated by Washington, London

Domei

SAIGON, February 10.—Public opinion in the Netherlands East Indies is dissatisfied with the organization of the Pacific Allied command because its establishment will mean that Pacific strategy will be commanded by Anglo-American leaders from Washington and London, according to a Batavia broadcast intercepted here.

The Batavia journal Java-Bode editorially declared today to the effect that establishment of the Pacific Allied command means that General Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in the Pacific, will be deprived of direct powers to lead Pacific strategy which will in turn deprive Allied forces of the ability to act quickly and cause them again to be just a little too late.

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JAPANESE MOP UP ENEMY IN SINGAPORE FORTRESSES

Batavia Blasted by Navy; Martaban Is Occupied

BANGERMASIN FALLS

Batavia, capital of Java and seat of the Netherlands East Indies Government, was intensively bombed by the Japanese Navy Air Force on February 9, when the aircraft subjected the Kemajoran and other Dutch airfields to heavy bombings, shooting down or destroying on the ground 20 enemy planes. Military establishments nearby also were blasted, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 6:15 p.m. Thursday. The communique states:

"Formations of Japanese Naval aircraft on February 9 raided Batavia and bombed the Kemajoran and other airfields, either shooting down or destroying on the ground 20 planes and blasting nearby establishments."

VITAL DUTCH BORNEO PORT OCCUPIED

Banjermasin, one of the most important ports of Dutch Borneo, located on its southern coast, was completely occupied by Japanese Army Forces on February 10, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 6 p.m. Thursday. The communique states:

"Japanese Army Forces operating in Dutch Borneo, advancing 400 kilometers after landing on Tanagrogot, at noon on February 10 completely occupied Banjermasin, important city on the southern coast of Borneo Island."

MARTABAN COMPLETELY TAKEN BY ARMY

Martaban, important town on the right bank of the Salween River in Burma, was completely occupied by Japanese Army Forces operating in the Burma region on Tuesday afternoon, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 6 p.m. Thursday. The communique reads:

"Japanese Forces operating in the direction of Burma, repulsing enemy resistance, completely occupied Martaban, important town on the right bank of the Salween River at 1 p.m. on February 10."

MACASSAR, GASMATA OCCUPATION COMPLETED

Two key points in the southern regions were completely occupied by Japanese special landing parties on Monday, according to an announcement by the Imperial Headquarters at 7:45 p.m. Thursday. The communique reads:

"A Japanese special landing party on February 9 completely occupied Macassar, key town at the southern extremity of Celebes Island. Another special landing party on the same day also completely placed under its occupation Gasmata, key point in the south of New Britain Island."

SINGAPORE PREPARES EVACUATION VESSELS

Domei

BERLIN, February 11.—British and Dutch war vessels have been seen in the precincts of Singapore harbor apparently awaiting orders to convoy evacuees from Singapore to the Netherlands East Indies, the German News Agency revealed today, on the basis of reports received by neutral quarters from Singapore

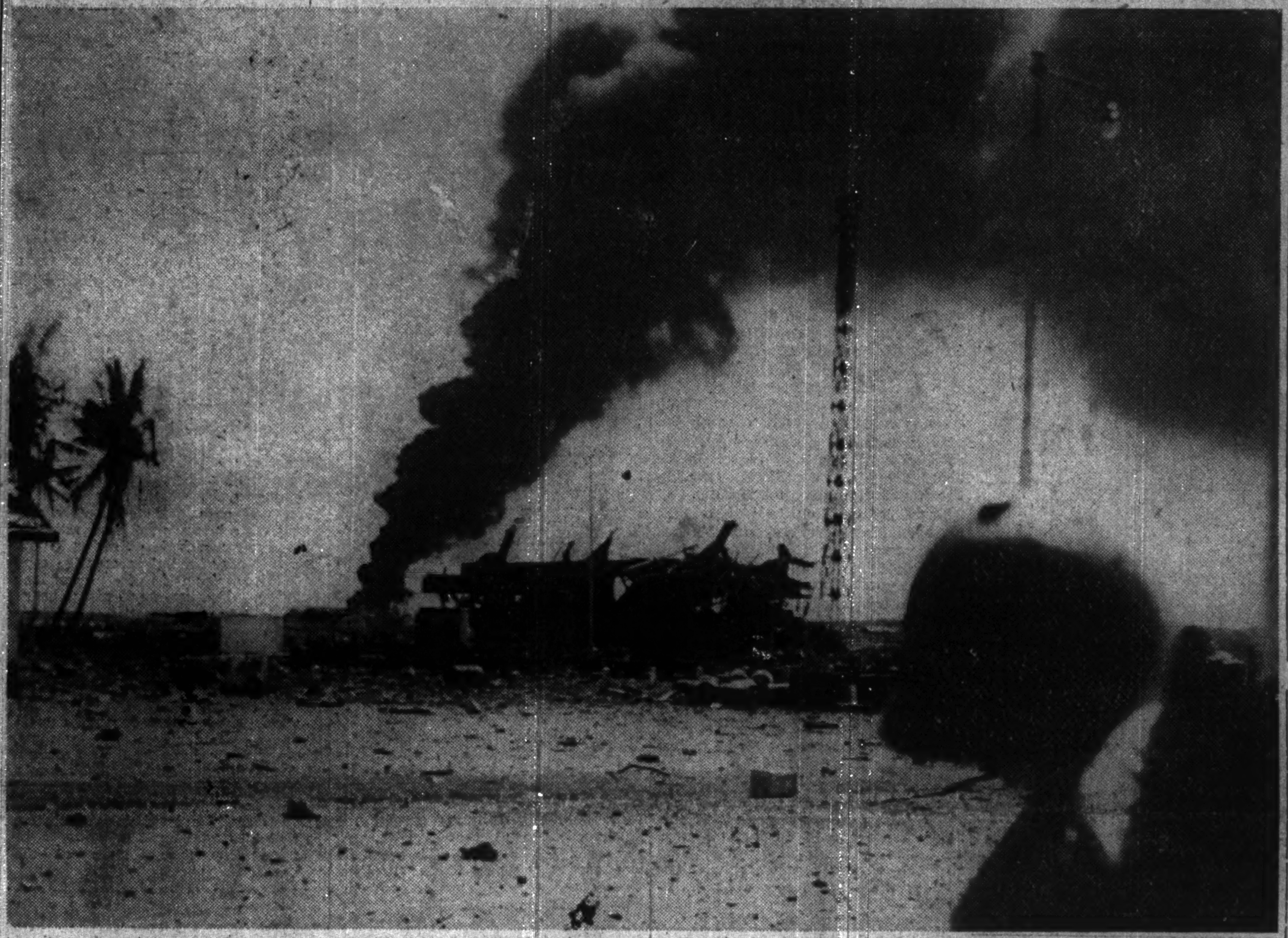
AIR FORCES BOMB 25 ENEMY VESSELS

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN MALAYA, February 12.—In close collaboration with the troops which have entered the city of Singapore, formations of the Imperial Army Air Force yesterday carried out furious bombing operations on various military establishments in the island of Singapore, it was disclosed today. Taking complete control of the air over the island, the Army Air Force facilitated the advance of troops, while a formation attacked the port of Singapore, setting afire a 3,000-ton steamer and causing heavy damage to another vessel of 1,000-ton.

During the morning, bombers poured rains of explosives five times on the Changi fortress, the main part of the city, and various establishments in the harbor. Continuing their operations, formations of bombers at about 4:30 p.m. attacked the Blakeng Mati and Panjang fortresses. They later furiously bombed 25 enemy vessels preparing to escape from the port of Singapore.

Seletar Airport in Flames



The thick black column of smoke in the picture above, shooting up into the air as through a funnel and then sulkily hanging over the skies of Singapore comes from the Seletar air base in Singapore after having been showered with tons of high explosives by Japanese airmen. The photograph was taken from the city of Johore Bharu which may be seen in the foreground. Except for the two tropical trees on the left, there is only a gnarled mass of steel and one erect steel tower and a slender pole starkly protruding into the air. The Seletar airfield is located on the island of Singapore, which is separated from Johore Bharu by the 1,200-meter wide Johore Strait over which is a causeway. (Censored by War Ministry)

NAZI ATTACHE LAUDS NIPPON ARMY SPEED

Vice-Admiral Wenneker of Embassy Has No Words to Describe Victories

HOPES FOR PUSH ON SUEZ

Japanese Exploits May Inspire Attack on Canal in Near Future

Expressing astonishment over the speed with which Japanese troops reached Singapore, Vice-Admiral P. Wenneker, Naval Attache at the German Embassy, stated that the fall of Singapore will be a greater blow to Britain than the capitulation of France.

He said he had no words with which to express his admiration of the strength and fighting spirit of the Japanese troops.

One reason for the unrestricted advance and strategical flexibility of the Japanese Forces was superior naval power which insured complete command of the sea, he declared.

Germany, inspired by the Japanese victories, hopes to attack the Suez in the near future, he concluded.

Berlin Trumpets Landing

O.N.B

BERLIN, February 12.—The sensational news that Japanese Forces stormed and captured Singapore was broadcast by all German radio stations as a special news bulletin. The news was received with great joy and enthusiasm throughout Germany as an overwhelming victory, scored by Germany's ally against the common foe.

Trumpets were first sounded over all radio stations as an instruction to the listeners that a victory announcement was soon to be made. Then the Japanese national anthem was played whereupon followed the announcement, issued by the Imperial Japanese Headquarters, and again the national anthem was played.

The next morning all papers brought a detailed description of the fighting on Wednesday according to dispatches

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Today's Press Comments

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Fall Is Near

MIYAKO—It is thrilling to learn of news that the Japanese soldiers who penetrated the defenses of Singapore City are now engaged in fierce street fighting there. The complete occupation of Singapore is a question of hours. Who ever imagined that this "impregnable fort of Singapore" would be reduced to a state of final ruin within only a few days after the landing of the Japanese troops? Singapore was fortified at an enormous outlay of £16,000,000 and work took 10 years. But now the gallant Japanese Forces have turned the "impossible" into "possible" and their exploits will stand out in world history. No army other than the Imperial Army could achieve such brilliant results.

For a long period of almost 120 years, that is since 1824, Britain made Singapore its advance point for aggression and exploitation of East Asia. The time has now come, however for Singapore to be remapped. It will no longer be British territory. Britain's self-confidence in and reliance on Singapore before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was really extraordinary. It boastfully declared. "Once a war breaks out in the southwestern Pacific, huge British warships will secure immediate control and power of it." This has turned out to be merely a dream. Instead, Britain is wailing over "the greatest tragedy of the British Empire since its founding." For three centuries and a half, since it defeated the invincible Armada of Spain, Britain has been mistress of the seven seas. Now, however, she is heading for her downfall.

American and British Worries Over Singapore

YOMIURI—The Imperial Forces have penetrated into the city of Singapore, and severe street fighting is going on. The complete occupation of the enemy stronghold is now a matter of hours.

The penetration into Singapore was a great achievement of the Imperial Army and came within three days from the time the Japanese Forces landed on the island or in exactly 55 days after the Imperial Forces commenced operations on the Malay Peninsula.

The Singapore correspondent of the London Times is reported to have sent a dispatch to his paper, telling of the impossibility of defending the city against the Japanese who are "advancing like a tidal-wave."

Governor-General Sir Shenton Thomas of Singapore has told his home Government that the troops under him are doing their utmost in defense of the city although no reinforcements had arrived from India and the Netherlands East Indies.

The Japanese are falling upon Singapore irresistibly. We have no doubt that the ferocity with which the Japanese are attacking Singapore is unparalleled in the annals of the history of war.

The defeat of the enemy at Singapore must indeed be a severe blow for the United States and Great Britain. Prime Minister Churchill's statement on the battle of Singapore evidently was intended to prevent the people of his country from becoming alarmed over the fate of Singapore which has now been decided.

Collapse of British Domination and the Co-Prosperity Sphere

CHUGAI—The Japanese advice urging the surrender of Singapore is said to be still unanswered, but it goes without saying that the great turmoil currently being witnessed in the island by the fleeing enemy clearly indicates the utter hopelessness of British efforts to defend the fortress.

The crafty British, for the defense of East Asia, cunningly utilized the army of the Chungking Administration on land and the American navy on sea while they themselves sat in a comfortable chair and plotted to take a lion's share of the spoils. Her skillfully laid plan, however, is fast crumbl-

(Continued on Page 2)

HOUSES TO CONVENE ON SINGAPORE FALL

Extraordinary Session Slated Soon as Last Remaining Enemy Bulwark Taken

AWAIT PREMIER'S SPEECH

Enunciation of Second Phase Of War of Greater East Asia Expected

The fall of Singapore, which is expected at any moment now, will be the occasion for both Houses of the Imperial Diet, now in regular session, to convene in extraordinary session to hear Premier Hideki Tojo enunciate the policy to be pursued by Japan in dealing with the second phase of the War of Greater East Asia, which will start with the reduction of the enemy's last remaining fortress in East Asia, and to pass a resolution expressing the sense of gratitude felt by the nation's 100,000,000 people for the achievements of the Imperial Forces.

The negotiating committee of the House of Representatives, meeting Thursday morning, as a result of successive reports received announcing gain after gain made by units of the Imperial Army and culminating in fierce battles now being fought in the streets of Singapore, decided that the House should meet promptly in extraordinary session upon the official announcement of the fall of Singapore.

Arrangements for this extraordinary session to mark the capture of the enemy's last remaining citadel in East Asia were completed by the committee with great rapidity. The thought uppermost in the minds of the committeemen was that the prospective auspicious occasion would occur sometime during today.

Await Premier's Speech

Political quarters yesterday were on tip toe in expectation of the address Premier Tojo has arranged to deliver before both Houses upon the complete occupation of Singapore. They were positive that the Premier's

(Continued on Page 2)

Fierce Fighting Being Staged Around Reservoir

NO WAY TO ESCAPE

A large-scale battle of annihilation of the main enemy force in the vicinity of the reservoirs near Singapore was announced in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 12:20 Thursday. The announcement reads:

"The Imperial Army units which are attacking the fortresses of Singapore have penetrated deep into Singapore City from the Bukit Timah region and have definitely sealed the fate of the fortresses. Simultaneously, another strong Army unit swept down on enemy positions from the north, and working in close collaboration with the Air units, have been carrying out a gigantic battle of annihilation of the main enemy force around the reservoirs since daybreak of February 12."

ENEMY RETREAT IS CUT OFF

The Imperial Forces, which rushed into Singapore on Wednesday morning, have cornered the fleeing enemy in the vicinity of a reservoir and are now engaged in a battle of annihilation, Domei comments. Confronted with the hour of death, enemy troops, like beasts in a trap, are offering desperate resistance with the result that a terrific battle is now being waged in this area.

In anticipation of an advance of the Imperial Forces from Johore Bharu, the enemy, at the outset, consolidated its position in the Mandai region and further, strengthened the defenses at Cluny and Bukit Timah, thus preparing for a general retreat from Singapore City. The Japanese Forces, however, checkmated the enemy's move by taking a detour around the defenders' strongly fortified zone, rushing into the city from the south with lightning speed and thereby cutting off all means of escape.

Other units of the Imperial Forces, which took a southward course from the Causeway, attacked the enemy from the north, resulting in a fierce battle centering around the reservoir, this being exactly what the Japanese Forces had maneuvered for.

The war situation in various sectors in the Singapore area is as follows:

1. The Imperial Forces which advanced from the south, reached Hill 200, which is located south of Bukit Timah, on February 11 and, capturing this point by nightfall the same day, have been continuing their terrific attack on Singapore City since dawn the following day.

2. Another unit, which captured a hill in Bukit Timah early on February 11, is now attacking Hill 255, lying east of Bukit Timah.

3. Still other units of the Japanese Forces, which crossed the Johore Causeway, launched an assault on the Mandai mountain and Hill 230, which is situated northeast of Mandai, and are continuing their surging advance southward. The enemy's resistance in this region is extremely stubborn and the fiercest of the battles is now being waged on a hill in Bukit Timah.

Meanwhile, Air units of the Imperial Army are incessantly bombing enemy military establishments with their deadly missiles and scoring brilliant results. Special mention should be made of their activities on February 11.

On this day, the gallant Japanese aces, simultaneously with making it easier for the land forces to advance by their furious attacks on the enemy, raided the port of Singapore, effecting devastating damage to enemy vessels.

FIERCE STREET FIGHTING STAGED

Domei

SINGAPORE, February 12.—Fierce street fight is now in full swing between the Japanese mopping up forces and the British remnants which have offered stubborn resistance against the Japanese, despite the advice made yesterday morning by the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces.

Undisclosed units of the Japanese Forces, which advanced last night from the northwestern sector of the Singapore Island, are now keeping up their mopping up work against the British remnants which are retreating in disorder.

At 10 a.m., prior to the general offensive on the British fortress, Japanese Forces dropped down handbills in the name of Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Malay Peninsula, advising the innocent citizens to take shelter in the safety zone pending the imminent entry of the Japanese Forces into the city. The handbills read as follows: "The British forces, declining to accept the Japanese advice to surrender, seem to continue useless resistance at the cost of innocent citizens. All citizens are adviced to take shelter in the safety zone pending the triumphant entry of the Japanese Forces into the city of Singapore, and then the helping hand will be given them."

WAR CAPTIVES HERE VERY WELL TREATED

Many Following Last World Conflagration Preferred to Stay in Japan

War prisoners in Japan in the past without exception became pronouncedly pro-Japanese. This is because Japan treats such prisoners with a warm heart and tender care. In this respect, Japan has an indisputable reputation in the world as the country offering the best treatment to war prisoners. Many of them learned Japanese during their internment here and on their return home they became interpreters. Others, reluctant to leave the country, stayed here and embarked upon business and enjoyed satisfactory results.

Under the title "Story of War Prisoners" the February issue of the Kaizo magazine printed an article signed by Masazumi Kusunose. The story runs substantially as follows:

"When foreign soldiers are under military custody in this country, they are paid according to their ranks. Army captains and lieutenants who were taken war prisoners at the time of Japan's siege of Kiaochow were paid about ¥80 a month. A German commander of the Oriental Fleet at Tsingtao, who held the rank of commander, was paid ¥180.

"War prisoners usually receive the same treatment as that extended to soldiers of the country by which they are taken war prisoners. They are charged with a fixed sphere of duty, but, under special circumstances, may be incarcerated. In Japan, however, nothing is left desired as to the treatment of war prisoners. Here, treatment is extended under the spirit of Bushido. War prisoners who spent their life in Japan are ever thankful of this country's warm treatment accorded them.

Proud to Be Prisoners

"To be captured as a war prisoner is the height of shame in the Japanese conception but this is not the case in foreign countries. They do not think that to be taken a war prisoner is shameful but, on the contrary consider it a sort of honor. American war prisoners from Guam and Wake, now in Japan, are reported to have told newspaper interviewers that 'We, as war prisoners, are given a family allowance of $200 at home and are safely looked after in Japan. And, when we get back home some day, we will be favorably received because we fought bravely on a dangerous front.' Apparently they are working under a sense of pleasure seeking, or at least it appears so to the Japanese.

"At the time of the Shanghai Incident in 1932, Major Kuga was taken a war prisoner while he lay unconscious on the battlefield due to his serious wounds, but it was not much later that he committed suicide. His sense of honor and the spirit of Bushido alone motivated him to do so. Not an iota of this spirit is held by foreigners. Whenever the Japanese warriors proceed to the battlefield they are determined to kill themselves, if, unfortunately, they are taken prisoner. Such psychology, however, is not understood by foreigners.

"When a Japanese airplane is hit by enemy bullets and its pilot finds the situation beyond control, he immediately becomes determined to dive straight on an enemy camp in a mass of flames. This is not the case with foreign airmen. When they are faced with a seemingly hopeless situation, they bale out in their parachutes, not feeling in the least dishonored by the fact that they may be taken prisoners. This psychology between the Japanese and foreign warriors is as wide as the poles are apart.

Germans Have Fine Spirit

"The Chinese have a peculiar philosophy of their own. They believe in the reincarnation of man and prefer death to the life of a war prisoner. Among the foreign soldiers, the Germans have a fine spirit, very much different from others, and this is why so many brilliant achievements are scored by the Reich forces. At any rate, there is a great difference of ideas with regard to war prisoner between Japanese and foreigners.

"Surrender is another phase in warfare which the Japanese do not understand. However, foreigners often resign themselves to fate and surrender without remorse. As a result, one hears of many prisoners being taken in European wars. This was the case in World War 1, and the present European War is proving no exception. Foreign war prisoners lead their prison life free from care. They do not know the meaning of the sense of shame which the Japanese attach to being caught alive by the enemy.

"American marines who were taken prisoner in Tientsin are full of easy-going ways and lead their daily life in contentment. They amuse themselves by playing musical instruments. Playing cards and mahjong seems to be their favorite pastime.

Get Paid for Work

"By giving such a description of a war prisoner's life it may sound as if all war prisoners are allowed to act freely as they please, but this is far from the truth. They must also work but of course are never given jobs that have any military significance. If they so desire, some are selected for employment at public and private offices. Many war prisoners in Europe now are employed for such purposes. Wages are paid to them.

"When 620 Russian war prisoners were brought to Tokyo from Mukden during the Russo-Japanese War to be accommodated at Narashino near Tokyo, a great number of people came from far and near to see them. Confusion prevailed about Kitasenju Station near Tokyo, junction of the State Railways and Tobu Railway, as these war prisoners changed cars for Narashino.

"Lieutenant-General Smirunoff, who was one of the defense commanders of Port Arthur, Lieutenant-General Forke and three major-generals were among the prisoners. They were all from Port Arthur and were held in custody at the Hongan Branch Temple, Nagoya. Here they lived a life of near luxury. They ordered their adjutants to go shopping for foodstuffs, bedding and other daily necessaries. They were paying ¥5 for each meal prepared by the Kairakutei restaurant in Nagoya, while Admiral Togo, Vice-Admiral Kamimura and other admirals who won the war, were satisfied with poor meals."

1,500 American War Prisoners in Shanghai Given Good Treatment; Broadcast to U.S.

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 11.—Approximately 1,500 United States war prisoners including 1,200 from Wake Island, 2?0 others from North China and some from Shanghai are receiving extraordinarily lenient treatment in the war prisoners' camp "somewhere in the Shanghai area," Lieutenant Morito Matsuda, assistant Japanese spokesman, declared in the regular press conference yesterday afternoon.

Japanese military authorities are now bending every effort to make the life of prisoners as easy as possible, it was revealed. Lieutenant Matsuda said prisoners were today permitted to write letters home as the Japanese authorities were devising ways to transmit mails to the United States.

The Japan Broadcasting Corporation has distributed 2,000 sheets of letter paper among the prisoners on which they will write their name, rank, destination and message, it was learned. These messages soon will be broadcast to the United States.

It is said that the authorities will permit higher officers to make recordings which will be also broadcast to the United States over short-wave.

Meanwhile, Lieutenant Matsuda said, some American prisoners have received letters from their wives and friends, while the prisoners' camp has received bundles of foodstuffs and daily necessities from the local American Relief Committee.

Pointing out that marines from North China are equipped with woolen clothing and those from Wake Island with winter suits, Lieutenant Matsuda said, the Japanese authorities, however, have provided those who have no winter outfits with Japanese Army uniforms. The Lieutenant said, "when I went to see them yesterday afternoon they looked rather nice." He further said, the prisoners are being provided with meat and vegetables which they are cooking for themselves.

HOUSES TO CONVENE ON SINGAPORE FALL

(Continued From Page 1)

speech would rank in importance with his address setting forth Japan's war aims made in both Houses on January 21, upon the resumption of the current 79th Diet session after the New Year holidays.

The prediction was made in informed circles that a report on the events leading to the fall of Singapore would come before any statement on policy in the Premier's address.

The information was gleaned from usually well-informed quarters that the Premier's address would give voice and form to the complete unity of the Japanese people in their grim resolution not to lay down arms until the type of peace desired by them is accomplished.

In the meantime, both Houses are working at full speed in order that they may complete their regular business by February 15, thus cutting their statutory time limit by 45 days, and this solely for the purpose of making it possible for the Government to concentrate its full attention on the work of prosecuting the War of Greater East Asia.

Speaking before the settlements committee of the House of Representatives Thursday, Foreign Vice-Minister Haruhiko Nishi made three important statements.

1. The Government intimated to the United States through third countries some time ago that war prisoners held by Japan would be treated according to the Treaty on War Prisoners although Japan was not a party to the agreement. Later the United States Government intimated to Japan that it desired to apply the Treaty on War Prisoners to the Japanese detained in the United States. To this Japan replied in the affirmative.

2. Japan gave the United States details of the Davao incident at the U.S. request which was made in response to a protest Japan filed with the U.S. over the affair in which a number of Japanese were murdered. Since then nothing from America about the matter has been heard. Japan intends to continue the negotiations on the matter.

3. The negotiations with the Soviet Union over the question of the Soviet's attitude toward Japanese interests in North Saghalien have not been brought to a settlement. Japan has not given up hope of concluding the negotiations satisfactorily.

The House of Representatives on Thursday, meanwhile, adopted a resolution calling on the Government to take steps necessary for the establishment of a new structure of education in Greater East Asia. The resolution, which was sponsored by more than 100 members of the House, was offered by Ryutaro Nagai, former Communications Minister, and now Director of the East Asia Bureau of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Upon passage of the measure, which was brought about by a unanimous vote, Education Minister Kunihiko Hashida took the floor and voiced the Government's views with regard to the measure.

"The Government fully realizes that the nation has need for an educational system in keeping with the situation which has developed after the War of Greater East Asia," said the Minister.

"Actually, the Government has a commission of experts working on details of a program for giving the people the type of education with which every subject of a country engrossed in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere must be equipped.

State Promises Action

"The Government has the keenest appreciation of the spirit underlying the resolution, and the House may rest assured that the Government will try its utmost to see that the wishes of the sponsors of the measure are realized."

The resolution asked the Government to bring about the following:

1. To unify education in Japan Proper and its overseas possessions.

2. To establish a foundation for the promotion of education in Greater East Asia.

3. To establish a fixed policy for educating Japanese children abroad.

4. To establish guiding principles for the education of Japanese students studying in countries of Greater East Asia.

5. To establish a system of institutions for the training of Japanese desiring to settle in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

6. To arrange for the interchange of educators between Japan Proper and overseas possessions.

7. To arrange for the interchange of Japanese students between Japan Proper and overseas possessions.

8. To establish a Greater East Asia university.

Two other resolutions were brought up for discussion at Thursday's session of the Lower House. One demanded the speedy enactment of a law prohibiting the drinking of alcoholic beverages by young men.

The other called upon the Government to establish a definite policy in dealing with businesses run by small and medium-size merchants and industrialists.

Bill on Civil Law

The first measure was referred to the committee studying the bill for reform of the civil law, while the second resolution was adopted by the House after Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi explained to the House that the Government is working to bring about the change of occupation of those merchants and industrialists who are in a position to change their trade.

Speaking before the settlements committee of the Lower House, Welfare Minister Chikahiko Koizumi disclosed that the Government is using its good offices to bring together institutions interested in the promotion of military arts. He did not exclude the possibility of Premier Tojo presiding over the combined institutions.

The House of Peers met in its plenary session at 10:13 o'clock yesterday morning and approved 14 legislative bills, including one for the establishment of a southern development depository.

In reply to an interpellation by Haruji Tahara at a Lower House committee meeting yesterday morning, Director Hidefumi Kawamura of the National Livelihood Bureau of the Welfare Ministry, disclosed the Government's intentions to appropriate necessary funds from the second reserve account for the relief of approximately 10,000 Japanese evacuees from foreign countries as the result of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. He added that necessary steps have already been taken for them in cooperation with the local authorities.

NAZI ATTACHE LAUDS NIPPON ARMY SPEED

(Continued From Page 1)

from Tokyo. The papers unanimously stress the depressing effect which the quick and sudden fall of Singapore is bound to have upon England and the U.S.A. where it had been boasted until recently that this fortress was invincible.

The front page of the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung carries a picture of Lieutenant-General Yamashita, the victor of Singapore, under a large map of the fortress. This picture of the victorious Japanese general was taken by German war photographers when Lieutenant-General Yamashita visited the battlefields of the Western European front.

The Germans unanimously stress the great significance which the fall of this foremost British bulwark at a point where the Pacific and the Indian Oceans meet is bound to have on the further developments of this war. Without exception the entire German press expresses greatest admiration of this remarkable performance of the Japanese troops.

"I expected something of this from the Japanese," stated a German naval officer who knows Japan well. "The Japanese know what they want. They have energy, courage, and vitality. They can keep silent for a long time and they know how to strike hard and thoroughly at the right time."

Rome Cries 'Superhuman'

Domei

ROME, February 12.—The Japanese offensive against Singapore was greeted here today with unstinted admiration by official military circles and the public.

The Japanese feat of storming Singapore, almost immediately after sweeping 1,100 kilometers down Malaya was "superhuman", Italian military commentators declared.

Admit U-Boats Active

Domei

AMSTERDAM, February 11.—Competent circles in London today admitted that enemy U-boats are continuing vigorous and effective attacks against Allied shipping in the western waters of the Atlantic, it was learned here from London today. Simultaneously, the same quarters betrayed that tonnage problem was heatedly discussed in a camera session of the House of Commons today, according to the dispatch.

LONDON GIVEN JOLT AS CRIMES INCREASE

Robbery, Profiteering and Hi-jacking Rampant as Foodstuffs Become Short

London is now completely wrapped up in gloom with the majority of the citizens stricken with unprecedented poverty and hardships as shortage of foodstuffs is daily becoming noticeable. Added to this, food ration is so strictly enforced that tea, sugar, bread, potatoes, cheese and butter are being poorly distributed to the disillusioned people, who once boasted of enormous supplies when sea routes were freely open to their country.

In view of all these disquieting elements, Britain today resembles the pre-vigilante days in the United States, with desperate gangs resorting to hijacking foodstuffs and breaking into stores to rob whatever edibles they can lay hands on. As a result, more crimes are committed in England today than in the past and London's criminal courts can hardly handle the huge number of robbery cases.

Asahi Carries Report

Such is the fate facing the once prosperous metropolis of world-wide renown, says an Asahi correspondent describing in detail a vivid account, as relayed from Madrid Tuesday.

According to the correspondent, the present conditions in Great Britain obtained from a traveler from London are so pitiful that the economic structure of the country is now wobbling on one foot.

With British imports of raw materials severed in the wake of the War of Greater East Asia, the correspondent states that many London merchants, who had thriving business for hundreds of years are closing down one after another. With the last few weeks, more than 100 prominent houses have disappeared and among the notable ones are a de luxe millinery shop on St. James Street, operated for about 400 years, the Martin Clothing Store, and a famed necktie shop.

There is one luxurious thing still thriving in poverty-stricken London, the correspondent states, and that is that bread is selling in 12 varieties, the best of which is white bread. However, the baking of white bread is now a target of severe criticism among many quarters especially from the medical profession. An authority on medicine recently said: "Those who eat white bread commit two offenses; first, they suffer a deficiency of vitamin, and second, their act is a waste of wheat. The Government ought to ban the making of this bread."

His suggestion was seconded by an official of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, who declared, "At this time when many of our armed forces are fighting on land and sea undergoing all kinds of privations, such luxurious food as white bread should be avoided."

Foodstuffs Drastically Reduced

What the Englishman most suffers is the lack of tea, the correspondent adds, inasmuch as it deprives him of his national beverage. Today, the ration of tea and sugar has been drastically reduced and lately, rice and other proteinous foods were likewise lessened. A few days ago, the Agriculture Minister officially announced that the allotment of potatoes and bread would also be cut down a great deal.

To Great Britain whose consumption of wheat, oil and meat has been met with imports to the respective extents of 90, 60 and 50 per cent, the fact that the current war has practically blocked their import routes must be a devastating blow to the general public's daily life.

Referring to shipping, the correspondent asserts that the 100 merchantmen formerly in use for obtaining foodstuffs from abroad for British consumption cannot be commissioned even if they are put into service due to German U-boat activities in the Atlantic and Japanese submarines in the Pacific. He states the disrupture of communication between the British Isles and Australia is seriously affecting Londoners who can no longer have cheese and butter.

Robbery Cases Increase

As an acute shortage of various important foodstuffs continues unabated, the correspondent declares robbery cases are rampant throughout London keeping the bobbies preoccupied every moment. Thefts are often committed especially in Government granaries. Furthermore, many cases of profiteering of daily necessities are continuously exposed by the police.

A latest report from a locality near London said that a freight car carrying sugar, meat and tobacco was robbed of all its cargo. Another report claimed a carriageful of wine was stolen at a suburb of London. Londoners are beginning to feel an acute dearth of food, and are realizing how it feels to be deprived of business.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

ing before the might of the Imperial Forces and the holy War of Greater East Asia is making smooth progress.

It has been the policy of Japan from the very beginning to discharge the great and righteous mission of establishing a Greater East Asia simultaneously with prosecuting the war and there is not the slightest doubt that this policy is gradually bearing fruit. As a matter of fact, it is no exaggeration to declare at this juncture that the holy task is already half completed.

From a deeper viewpoint, however, innumerable other works still remain to be completed and this fact should not be overlooked by the Japanese public until our ultimate goal is achieved.

SOVIET SUPREMACY FEARED BY CRIPPS

Former Envoy Apprehends U.S.S.R. Will Rule Europe if Allies Win War

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, February 12.—"If the Allies win this war the Soviet Union will be the strongest Power on the European continent" declared Sir Stafford Cripps on Monday evening during a speech at Bristol. This speech, for the first time, indicated that he had been somewhat reserved in dealing with the Soviet Union. As former British Ambassador to Moscow, Sir Stafford had been asked whether in his opinion the Bolshevists would attempt to bolshevize the whole of Europe in the event of an allied victory. He evaded this ticklish question without giving a clear answer, expressing his conviction that the Soviet Union did not intend to interfere with the plans of third governments.

On the other hand, however, he declared that the Soviets would certainly make Berlin their headquarters in case they should be victorious, and he reminded his listeners that after the victory, the Soviet Union by sheer numerical superiority, would become masters of Europe. In this case, England and the other allies of the Soviet Union would have decisive influence since England and America would then be in the position to decide on the scope of the new order to be established in Europe.

He furthermore stated that, although he admired the policies of the Soviet Union, he was still of the opinion that Britain could do a very much better work of reconstruction. "Communism has many admirable traits but there are many things which one would not like to have in his own country," he concluded.

Treachery Revealed

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 12.—Concerning the latest speech of Sir Stafford Cripps, British ex-Ambassador to Moscow, delivered at Bristol the Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz stated that his attempt to overcome the distrust of British conservative circles against the Soviet Union, as a matter of fact, caused a reaction quite to the contrary among these circles. The Korrespondenz pointed out that at the same time Sir Stafford fully confirmed that Stalin had planned a war of aggression against Germany at the time he signed the pact with Germany.

"This, however, is not only a very interesting confirmation of the Fuehrer's reasons for action against the Soviet Union, but it likewise completely justifies this action", stated the Korrespondenz.

"At the same time this development permitted an inside view into the real value of the promises given by the Soviet dictator at the Kremlin. At any rate, the Fuehrer did not take him seriously when Stalin promised lasting peace with Germany at the time of the signing of the pact with Germany prior to the outbreak of the war. For the same reason, nobody can today take him seriously if the Kremlin now assures the world that Bolshevism in future will abstain from any activity for furthering world revolution."

The Korrespondenz then referred to Cripps' statement that it was the duty of the Soviet Union to protect its borders strategically, explaining that any such agreement would open the door of Western Europe to world Bolshevism. In the North the Soviet plans for reaching the Atlantic have already been sufficiently exposed by the Bolshevist onslaught against little Finland. Beyond that, the Soviet Union had still more appetite for harbors which do not freeze during winter time and these excellent Scandinavian ports were nearby while its "close relations with the Anglo-Saxon Powers" permitted the Soviet Union to take such a step in due course. The so-called strategic protection of the Soviet Union which seems to be so urgent to Moscow in its southern regions is likewise sufficiently known to the world for such a protection does not end with the Dardanelles, incorporated in the Soviet Union, but still far behind them as seen from the point of view of Moscow.

5 THAI STUDENTS COMING

To Study Japan for About Two Months

Domei

BANGKOK, February 11.—The Thai Ministry of Culture will dispatch five students to Japan for study within about two months, following their selection, in accordance with the cultural agreement recently concluded between the two Powers, it was disclosed today. In this connection, official channels here declared that it is the highest pleasure to enhance Thai culture by learning things from Japan which is the only great Power in East Asia.

EUROPEAN JAPANESE CHINESE CUISINE
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Anglo-American Resort at Takayama Gone; Villagers Rejoice at Removal of Stigma

The flourishing summer resort near Sendai restricted only to foreigners will no longer be a source of national humiliation with the recent purchase of the 999-year lease by the town of Takayama, reported the Nichi Nichi.

Early in the Meiji era foreigners, mainly Americans and Britons, acquired a semi-perpetual lease for a term of 999 years from the Takayama authorities of more than 13½ acres of land. Luxurious villas and mansions were built in the foreign compound by foreigners living in Japan and in other parts of East Asia. Annually for 45 years great numbers of them thronged between July and September to the resort situated in Miyagi Prefecture.

Resort Disgrace to Japan

In the years following the outbreak of the China Affair and up to the present War of Greater East Asia, the number of foreign visitors declined, while on the other hand the sentiment increased among the local Japanese that this resort was a national disgrace, a dark shadow remaining from the outdated extra-territoriality status of foreigners in Japan.

At an extraordinary session of the Takayama village assembly on August 25, 1941, the proposal to repurchase the lease was unanimously approved, and necessary negotiations were immediately begun. Following 13 meetings between the parties concerned, an agreement was reached, and an application for the approval of the transaction was submitted to the Finance Ministry. The license was recently granted.

Total Cost 59,000 Yen

The value of the leased property, which was about 17,000 tsubo (a tsubo equals approximately .0008 acre), was assessed at 24,000 yen, and the buildings within the compound of the foreign colony were valued at 35,000 yen.

Authorities of Shichigahama, where Takayama is located, expressed greatest jubilation over the settlement of this matter. Nothing has been announced officially as to the future use of this resort.

MEDICAL FACILITIES IN REICH EXCELLENT

Portuguese Officer Impressed By Efficient Wartime Set-Up In Germany

Transocean

LISBON, January 19.—The Portuguese Lieutenant-Colonel Dr. Alberto Madureira, who returned here the day before yesterday after a lengthy stay in Germany at the invitation of the Reichs Physicians Leader, declared in an interview to a representative of a German news agency that the medical organization in Germany was excellent. The German wounded were brought by numerous transport planes from the front to the hospitals, he said.

The control of passports and registration with the police were characterized by speed and politeness. The food rationing cards, which were given to visitors at once, were completely sufficient, this being proof that rationing had been established not owing to any lack of foodstuffs, but in order to cope with the requirements of a war of long duration. Persons performing heavy manual labor as well as nursing mothers were, moreover, receiving ample additional food rations.

When questioned regarding British air attacks, Dr. Madureira declared that British propaganda was exaggerating tremendously and that one had actually to look for damages done by them. The war was only noticeable on account of food-rationing cards and blackouts. In the large German cities one could see but few children, since Herr Hitler had personally ordered them elsewhere so that they would not suffer from the accompanying circumstances of the war.

With regard to the position on the eastern front, Dr. Madureira declared that figures were speaking the best language. On the eastern front there were approximately 3 million soldiers and numerous auxiliary workers, who amounted to a grand total of 12 million men. One could well imagine what a tremendous amount of work had to be done in order to supply these men at a temperature of 40 degrees below zero and without roads or railways.

The four million people in Moscow and the three million people in Leningrad have to be fed by Stalin or they will die of starvation, the latter probably happening in many instances.

For months thousands of railway trains had been transporting tractors, material and technicians to the Ukraine, in order to increase the production of wheat to a gigantic extent. The population of those districts was astonished about the way the Germans went about this work, and was of the opinion that if the "others" knew this, they would lay down their arms.

In the occupied territories it was in no way different. The attitude of the Germans was such that they gave no one the impression of being the victors. Their attitude was that of an ally, and of a sincere one at that. Prisoners of war of all countries could pursue their peaceful occupation in Germany.

The entry into the war of the United States and of various Central and South American countries had caused perplexity with the nationals of these countries residing in Berlin since the prospect of a concentration camp was not a pleasant one. However, a reassuring statement had been issued that women and children would not be affected by such measures, and the next day it had already been announced that male enemy nationals also, who were not to be blamed for the actions of their politicians, would be considered by Germany as her guests.

In Germany, Dr. Madureira concluded, one had the best impression of Portugal and its Premier, Dr. Salazar, and one fully understood their actions.

HE: What's happened to your new dress?
SHE: I can't think what it is. It seems to be changing colour, doesn't it?
HE: Changing colour? Why, it's gone all the colours of the rainbow!
SHE: Yes, isn't it awful? Do you know why it has gone like this?
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TURK PRESS VIEWS MISSION OF CRIPPS

Comments on British Emissary's Negotiations in Moscow On Europe's New Order

Domei

ISTANBUL, February 12.—Newspapers here, especially those affiliated with the People's Party editorially commented on the question regarding the agreement which Sir Stafford Cripps had concluded in Moscow in connection with Europe's new order.

Commenting upon the agreements in question, the newspaper Cumhuriyet, of the People's Party, is of the opinion that the Soviets really ought to have been satisfied with the principles laid down during the Atlantic meeting as regards the postwar development. The Vakit of the same party remarks that Premier Josef Stalin obviously was not satisfied with the Atlantic manifesto which proves that the Soviet Union is fostering her own ideas as regards a new order after the present war.

It is more than anything else the fact that Sir Stafford refused to mention anything about the nature of the Soviet demands and a report from London, which has just come states that the Soviets intended to lay hands on the strategic positions by which to make their frontiers safe.

The latter admission, concluded the paper, is certainly of the greatest interest to all nations which have a common frontier with the Soviet Union and which is valuable for their independence.

Consequently, European nations were entitled to ask whether Britain intended to terminate this war by delivering Europe into the hands of Bolshevism. Also other European countries are beginning to fully realize the meaning of Sir Stafford's speech.

Thus, for example, the Bucharest paper Capitals regards the Bristol speech as confirmation of all that had so far been reported on the Stalin-Eden meeting.

FIRST VICTORY FETE FOR NATION DECIDED

Information Board Plans Celebration Program on Fall of Singapore

Pending official announcement of the fall of the fortified island of Singapore into the hands of the Imperial Forces, the first victory celebration program was decided upon in the meantime by the Board of Information along with the instructions to be followed by the nation on that occasion.

The program follows:

1. From the day of the fall of Singapore to the day of the Imperial Forces' formal entry into the city, national flags will be hoisted by all the households throughout the country.

2. On the noon of the day of the formal entry, the whole nation will offer prayers for the success of the Imperial Forces and will join Premier General Hideki Tojo, who will congratulate His Majesty the Emperor's long life over a nation-wide radio hook-up.

3. Victory report ceremonies will be held and prayers for the completion of the War of Greater East Asia will be offered in shrines, temples and churches all over the country.

4. On the day of the formal entry, Government offices, schools, companies and factories will hold ceremonies in celebration of the occasion.

Lantern procession will not be permitted. Instead, flag processions have been decided to be held throughout the country.

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Feb. 10th, 1942.

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JULY 'LIFE' FORESAW SINGAPORE STRATEGY

Capture of Bukit Timah Similar To Attack on 203-Meter Hill In War of 1904-5

Ironic as it may sound, the American magazine, Life, in its July, 1941 issue, predicted the possibility of a situation similar to that currently confronting Singapore and this at a time when all other journals claimed that the fortress was impregnable.

The magazine declared that if the situation ever became such that street-fighting should be inevitable within the city limits of Singapore, that fact would herald the beginning of the end for the great British Empire. The following is an extract from this article.

"The fall of Singapore will have much deeper significance than the mere cessation of rubber and tin imports into the United States. Such a consequence will virtually place half of the world under Japanese domination.

"The coastal line of the island is bristling with 18-inch guns, pill-boxes, barbed wire entanglements and other defense equipment, particularly along the eastern coast where an iron ring of defenses has been erected. Nevertheless, once the situation becomes such that the Japanese Forces manage to land on the island and wage war along the coastal district or carry out street-fighting within the city, this will spell finis. The roar of the Japanese guns in such an eventuality will mean the beginning of the collapse of Great Britain."

Discussing the capture of Bukit Timah, the highest point on Singapore Island, Lieutenant-General Heisuke Yanagawa, a noted authority on siege warfare, told Yomiuri reporters that this success of the Imperial Forces can be compared to the capture of the 203 Meter Hill by the Japanese during the Russo-Japanese War.

"When forces attacking a strong fortification are about equal in strength to the besieged forces," he said, "orthodox offensive tactics are usually employed. By orthodox tactics," he went on to explain, "I mean a system of attacking the enemy step by step—that is, occupy and consolidate each point gained before attempting to capture the next, and in this way gradually work up to the main objective. If this strategy proves a failure, a subterranean passage must be constructed under the fort and here, as a last resort, explosives must be employed to blast the fortification.

"When the Japanese operations on the walled city of Nanking were launched, we adopted a method of 'storm attack' instead of carrying out an orthodox attack or by adopting surprise methods and in this case we were very successful.

"In the present attack on Singapore, no full details have yet been revealed but I consider it most likely that all three methods of attack were adopted—orthodox, storm and surprise. The operations were cleverly carried out under the brilliant command of Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Commander-in-Chief of the besieging Army and the entire nation should laud him highly for his excellent strategy responsible for the successful landing on the island and particularly, the subsequent capture of Bukit Timah.

"With the occupation of this strategic point, which can be compared in importance to the 203 Meter Hill at Port Arthur, the Japanese Forces now command a view of all points in Singapore and can direct their bombardment accordingly. On the other hand, the enemy has lost all means of counter-attack."

Before concluding, Lieutenant-General Yanagawa declared that the island of Singapore, after occupation by the Imperial Forces, will be turned from a century old British base of exploitation in East Asia into a Japanese base for the liberation of the Asiatic races.

"Once in Japanese hands, the fortification there will become far more powerful than it ever was under British control and this because of its geographical proximity to Japan and for other obvious reasons," he declared.

TO HELP FOREIGN PUPILS

Education Ministry to Found Organ For Students From Sphere

The Education Ministry has decided to establish a new organ designed to facilitate the studies as well as daily life of an increasing number of foreign students to come to Japan from other parts of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, it was revealed Thursday.

Under the plan, the organization will be responsible for selection and invitation as well as preparatory education of these students and, furthermore, will help them in getting jobs after their graduation.

It is said that five officials of the Education Ministry will be appointed to the new organization.

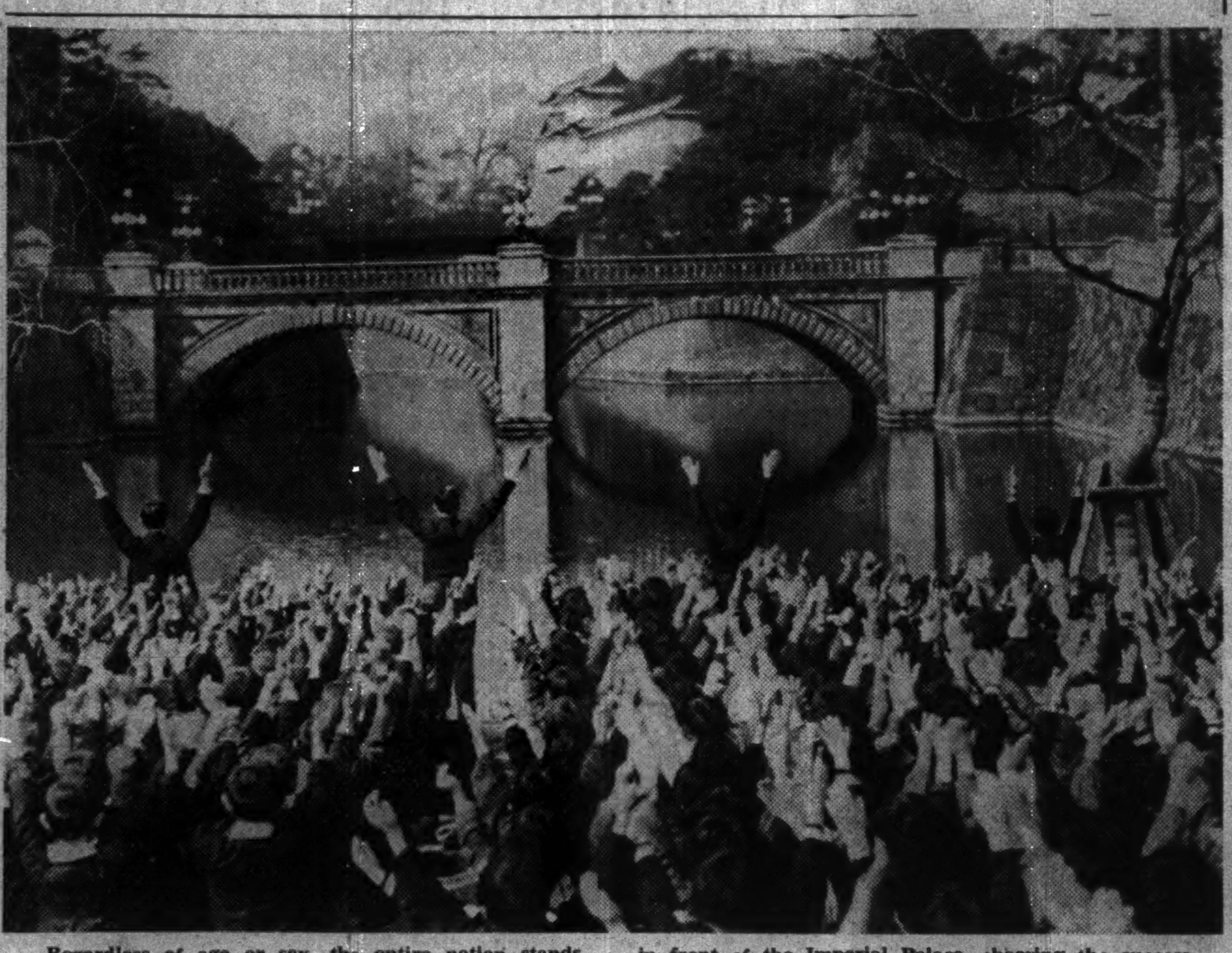
MALAY SOCIETY FORMED

Japanese Evacuees Band to Utilize Southern Experiences

The Malay Society was newly created by Japanese evacuees from the Malay Peninsula at 2 p.m. Thursday when the inauguration ceremony took place at the Denki Club at Marunouchi.

With the object of utilizing the long experience of these evacuees from Malay Peninsula and Straits Settlements for the development of the southern regions, the new society was sponsored by 14 persons concerned, including Shiro Yamamura, Chairman of the Japanese residents in Singapore, who was appointed President of the Society.

Young Japan Cheers Singapore Entry



Regardless of age or sex, the entire nation stands firmly united behind Japan's holy objective of establishing a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Seen here is a group of National School pupils, assembled in front of the Imperial Palace, cheering the successful entry of the Imperial Forces into Singapore City. The famous Nijubashi can be seen in the immediate background.

ENGLAND'S PREMIER LOSING POPULARITY

Winston Churchill Criticized in House of Commons for Blunders in East Asia

In a recent comment on the predicament Great Britain is confronted with at present, Joseph Goebbels, German Minister of Propaganda, pointed to the incompetency of the British Premier, and stated that Winston Churchill is not a man possessed with the necessary ability to help his motherland, England, out of the crisis which she is facing now, says Takeshi Saito in the magazine Sozo.

When he returned to England after his first conference with President Roosevelt, Dr. Goebbels continued, Churchill was still unable to realize his own lack of ability but he was soon forced to see this as a result of the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and the Anglo-American countries.

With the Imperial Japanese Navy so eminently successful in the Pacific, the world situation has undergone a sudden change but, ridiculed Dr. Goebbels, there has been no change at all in the fact that Roosevelt is still Churchill's master.

Great Britain has so far depended solely on the United States for assistance and aid but while Churchill's policy is one of attempting to obtain as much of this aid as possible from America, he also, and it must be admitted successfully, egged the United States on into participation in the war. Almost simultaneously with America's entry, however, her Navy, and for that matter the British Navy also, suffered annihilating blows at the hands of the Imperial Navy with the result that the two allies found themselves in a very tight corner. Thus, Churchill has been obliged to admit his incompetency and this is the reason why the German Minister of Propaganda ridicules the British Premier.

Popularity Disappears

In the past, Churchill was supported by both government and civilian quarters, according to which, no one but Churchill was in a position to grapple with the difficult situation confronting Britain. However, as a result of his successive failures since the outbreak of the current war, he has been losing his popularity. At the successive disheartening news of the destruction of the main force of the British East Asia Fleet, the blunder committed by the Royal Air Force in Malaya, the fall of Hongkong and the imminent fall of Singapore, the British nation is abandoning itself to grief, and in the House of Commons Churchill is being subjected to severe criticism and attack.

Subjected to a barrage of frankly hostile questioning, Churchill was soon forced to hurry to Washington in order to again confer with the American President. But whether he can get out of his quandry by a mere series of conversations with Roosevelt and other American leaders is a question which will not remain unanswered long. Soon after the British debacle at Dunkirk, Churchill, just as he recently visited America, hurried over to France and proposed the amalgamation of France and England. His proposal, however, was rejected by the French who soon after capitulated to Germany. Thus, England lost a foothold on the Continent. What suggestion Churchill made to Roosevelt no one knows definitely but it does not seem that Britain's traditional "rely-upon-others" policy will result in the resuscitation of the British Empire.

President Roosevelt is virtually the dictator of the United States. He enjoys such overwhelming popularity that contrary to American convention he was thrice elected President. Taking advantage of his dictatorial position, he impressed upon the nation the alleged crisis the United States was facing and tried to gain popular consent of entry into the war by insisting that positive aid to Britain, Soviet Russia and the Chungking regime was absolutely necessary. The President's bellicose attitude was at first met with strong opposition raised in unison by a group of isolationists but inspite of this opposition Roosevelt subtly instigated public opinion against the Axis Powers and finally succeeded in involving the United States in the war. However, as a result of the destruction of the United States' Pacific Fleet in Pearl Harbor, the President now finds himself in a fix. There is no doubt that he is responsible for the outbreak of war between this country and the United States. By virtue of the Declaration of Independence he held the supreme command of the United States' Army, Navy and Air Force. Accordingly, he should hold himself solely responsible for their defeat.

The news of the Hawaiian debacle set the whole American nation aflame and as a result, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Stark, Chief of the Naval Operations, Admiral Kimmel and others were forced to face a court of inquiry. In the face of this excited public opinion, President Roosevelt must indeed be in a hard plight. He seems to have been at great pains to devise counter-measures by the reconstruction of the Navy and by any other possible means at his disposal, but judging from the tone of his recent radio talks, he appears to be quite depressed.

It is not difficult for anyone to presume the degree of mental agony Churchill and Roosevelt, prominent figures of the two democratic Powers, are now suffering. It may even be true to state that at the news of the Hawaiian debacle the President swooned, if only for a brief spell.

President Roosevelt, who is a man of commanding presence, is blessed with a commanding physical personality and with the gift of speech; and his popularity among the nation was overwhelming. The fact that contrary to American convention he was thrice elected to the presidency of the United States testifies how highly his ability was valued and also the extent of support given him by the nation.

Self-confident, Roosevelt sincerely believes that he alone can prove match for Chancellor Adolf Hitler and thus bring the German Fuehrer to his knees. It is quite apparent that he is burning with ambition to enjoy universal fame by ousting Hitlerism from the world.

The first thing he set about after his success in the election campaign was the scheme for unprecedentedly large-scale armaments expansion which was included enormous naval construction, and while attempting to intimidate the world by means of his big navy, he emphasized the necessity of defending democracy and ousting Hitlerism. He then furthered the aid-Britain policy, enforced the patrolling system in the Atlantic and issued his "shoot on sight" orders; made public his aid-Soviet policy; exerted pressure to bear upon the Axis Powers; granted loans and sent munitions to the Chungking regime and formed the ABCD front to oppose this country. All these undertakings were nothing but an indication of his ambition.

Under the pretext of protecting democracy, he strengthened his position as a dictator and interfered with the affairs in Europe and in East Asia. By attempting to play a leading role in the European War and the China Affair he tried to exhibit his power on the world stage simply to satisfy his ambitions. Miserable indeed is the American nation which is now involved in a useless war, simply because of the selfish ambitions of its President.

F.D.R. A Dangerous Warmonger

When Roosevelt stressed that North and South America was confronted with menace from the Axis Powers, Hitler laughed, and stated that Germany would first try to invade the moon before attempting an attack on the American continent. At that time Chancellor Hitler stressed that Roosevelt was insane and a dangerous warmonger.

Despite Roosevelt's intimidation, the enforcement of the oil embargo and asset-freezing orders which were all tantamount to a declaration of war against this country, the Japanese Empire was prudent and urged Roosevelt to reconsider his policy. Even after the formation of the ABCD encirclement camp with the United States as leader and the concentration in the Pacific of the main force of the American Fleet, Japan used prudence and exerted all efforts to bring about an agreement of views through peaceful negotiations.

However, President Roosevelt was too obstinate to try to understand the new sphere which was being formed in East Asia and even attempted to force upon Japan his fanciful principle, in order to maintain the old world order. Japan's endeavors to call for his reconsideration were in vain and he led the negotiations to rupture. Thus hostilities between this country and the United States broke out.

At the outset of the war the United States' Pacific Fleet was wiped out at Pearl Harbor as a result of the surprise attack carried out by the Japanese Navy and now Roosevelt has been placed in a fix. It is a definite fact however, that his present predicament is of his own making, though he is bitterly criticizing Japan for her surprise attack.

President Roosevelt underestimated Japan's real power and held an erroneous view that Japan would succumb to the United States by means of economic oppression alone. So, if the American nation has come to realize the full significance of the President's lack of fixed policy and the wholesale defeats of the United States forces, what will be the crisis which the Roosevelt Cabinet has to face? An American is dogmatic and self conceited. In addition, of late years Americans have been particularly so because of world flattery. Accordingly, they could not use clean judgment and the President was a typical example of Americans of this type. Because of the fatal blow suffered at the outset of the war, he may now be in a mood to reconsider his past attitude, but it is too late.

On the other hand, British Premier Churchill is adventurous, brave and a tenacious person. But his courage may be termed as more of a daredevil type and he often fails to take a wide view of things. This is the reason why one commentator called him a "brave bulldog." During the first European War, in defiance of experts' assertions, he ordered the reckless British attack in the Dardanelles. His attempt ended in an utter failure and as a result he was forced to leave the post of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

In spite of his defects, however, his bravery and tenacity cannot be made light of by this country, although it must be admitted that since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia not a spark of his characteristic has shown. He seemed to have no alternative but to ask for United States' aid and to make the minor Powers fight Britain's enemy. Probably the developments of the situation do not allow him to use his tricks.

What is most needed by the United States and Great Britain now in their predicament is not a conference but action. How the people of the United States and Great Britain must be longing for daring military operations!

Old World Order Collapsing

Modern history is largely made up of Anglo-Saxon world domination and their exploitation of the minor races. On the pretext of maintaining world peace but in reality in order to maintain the status quo of their world domination, the Anglo-Saxons have checked the rise of other nations in the world. However, the old world order is to be wiped out and a new order is replacing it. Century-old Anglo-Saxon domination is on the verge of collapse—Europe is now mostly under the sway of the Axis Powers and from East Asia too, Anglo-Saxon influences are being dispelled steadily.

With the loss of Singapore following the fall of the Crown Colony of Hongkong, British influence will be completely and thoroughly eradicated from East Asia. The United States will not be in a position to interfere with affairs in East Asia as a result of their defeat at Pearl Harbor, the loss of the Wake and Guam islands and the imminent loss of the Philippines.

Germany will not lose this opportunity; its submarines will launch a more intensified attack in the Atlantic as well as in the North Sea. In the Mediterranean, the German and Italian navies will reign supreme before long. Thus Anglo-Saxon maritime influence is being wiped out from the seven seas of the world. With the loss of their command of the seas the fate of the Anglo-Saxons is sealed.

In this grave predicament, what steps are Roosevelt and Churchill taking for their resurrection?

'Kigensetsu' Greetings Sent to Premier Tojo By Thai State Leader

A special message of Thai Premier Luang Pibul Songgram was delivered to Premier Hideki Tojo Thursday morning by the Thai Ambassador to Tokyo, Nai Direck who called on Premier Tojo. In his message, the Premier of Thailand extended his country's hearty felicitations to the Japanese people on the occasion of "Kigensetsu" of the 2,602nd year of the founding of the Japanese Empire and thanks for Japan's wholehearted cooperation with Thailand in the War of Greater East Asia.

COAL STOCKS IN TURKEY MUST BE REGISTERED

Prices of Sugar and Matches Will Be Upped 100 Per Cent Shortly

Transocean

ANKARA, January 26.—The Turkish Government yesterday issued a decree providing for registration of all coal stocks.

Stocks exceeding normal amounts must be surrendered to the authorities in order to enable the Government to supply fuel to industrial enterprises suffering from an acute shortage of coal brought about by the present transportation difficulties.

Meanwhile, the state monopoly administration is said to be contemplating price increases for all goods. Prices of sugar and matches are expected to be increased by 100 per cent. Prices of tobacco, brandy and other alcoholic beverages also are expected to be increased.

This contemplated measure has caused misgivings among the population.

F.I.C. STAYS CALM, TRUSTING IN JAPAN

Even Former Parrot of English Official in Saigon Now Cries 'Ohayo'

In spite of the world-wide turmoil, the people in French Indo-China are leading a peaceful life as in normal times, extending their full cooperation to the Japanese Forces in establishing a new order, reports a Nichi Nichi correspondent from Saigon.

The city of Saigon, the reporter says, is an important junction for a southward advance from Japan, and consequently, many people are standing by in Saigon until Singapore is conquered by the Imperial Forces.

At the time the Japanese Forces effected a peaceful advance to the country, there were many automobile accidents. This was due to the right-hand traffic in Saigon which the soldiers had to face. But now as the soldiers have become used to the new traffic regulations, collisions have become nil.

Parrot Learns Japanese

When the Japanese Forces took over the supervision of the British concerns in Saigon immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, a certain Colonel in the Japanese Army took with him a parrot owned by the English manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. The bird continued to imitate its former master, reproducing the voice of the manager calling for the boy or the wife of the manager calling her husband in a high-pitched voice. But now it has learned to "speak" Japanese, saying "ohayo," "sayonara" and other words of greeting to the soldiers whenever they pass by.

The city of Cholon, marketing center of rice produced in French Indo-China, may be called a Chinatown, continues the reporter, since the majority of the inhabitants are Chinese and until not very long ago, it was the pivot of anti-Japanese movements.

With the remarkable successes of the Imperial Forces, however, the attitude of the Chinese changed completely. The proprietors of various business establishments replaced large portraits of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek with that of President Wang Ching-wei. When the Japanese people visit these premises, the managers are very courteous, even uttering words of compliment to the activities of the Imperial Forces and giving assurance of a rice supply to Japanese mainland.

Natives See Japanese Art

During a sample fair of Japanese industrial arts held in Saigon, in which many articles of Japanese craftsmanship were displayed, the people thronged the museum, fervently appreciating Japanese art. The exhibit was a great success.

At different parts of the city, a number of Frenchmen can be seen standing with astonishing looks in front of pictures taken during the sinking of the Prince of Wales and Repulse, while Annamese, in large groups, are seen looking with startling eyes at British captives led away by Japanese soldiers.

A "short-cut to Japanese language" published by the East Asia Travel Agency is very popular among the Annamese, the report continues, disclosing their earnest desire of mastering the language.

Two Annamese students recently visited the branch of a large Japanese company and frankly admitting that they were absolutely blind as far as things Japanese were concerned, asked to be shown a way by which they could acquire knowledge of Japan and her people. They were provided with many books.

The correspondent stresses in conclusion that the enthusiasm shown by Annamese youths in learning Japanese will go a long way toward propagating the true intention of Japan, thereby bringing much closer ties with the natives.

Japanese Communication Corps in Bataan Praised for Extreme Bravery Under Fire

Three communication soldiers of the Imperial Army, during a fierce operation against an enemy position in the Bataan Peninsula on an undisclosed day in January succeeded in laying a wire for about 1,000 meters under enemy fire concentrated upon them. Though two of them were injured, one almost fatally, their successful work enabled them to secure direct communication between the foremost contingents and the rear line, leading eventually to capture of the enemy position.

The plucky trio were corporal Mon Nakai and two first class privates Toyoji Yasuda and Ken-ichi Naito, all belonging to the Morino unit.

Their joint heroic act as described in the Nichi Nichi revealed that on a certain evening in January, corporal Nakai received orders from the unit commander that he, with the two first class privates, lay communication wires on the ground for 1,000 meters between the unit headquarters and the foremost contingents positioned close to the enemy.

Instantly, the three soldiers started fulfilling the assigned duty across hills and streams under the moonlit sky. Suddenly from the left wing of the enemy position came such a sally of intense firing that even the three brave soldiers found it pretty hard to continue their work smoothly. Thereupon, corporal Nakai told his two subordinates to remain in their position holding the wire while he himself ran with mighty speed into the hail of enemy bullets.

Soon afterward, the two remaining soldiers heard the piercing voice of corporal Nakai shouting "Banzai!" Presuming something fatal had occurred to their superior, the two privates ran toward where the cry came from and to their regret discovered the corporal lying on the ground, blood staining his uniform. His comrades lost no time in gently lifting the corporal, when the latter despite the piercing pain of his serious injury firmly ordered his subordinates to move onward with the wire without caring for him.

The two privates, then, began their double work of carrying their injured superior and the wire to their destination, where their contingents were operating just under the foot of a hill where the enemy position was built. The work was successfully carried out and in a few hours, the Rising Sun flag was planted atop the hill.

Corporal Nakai, later attended by a field surgeon, is now recuperating at a certain hospital at the front. One of the two privates, who received an injury during their death-defying task recovered completely soon after.

BATAVIA STOCKS DULL AS DEMANDS NOT MADE

Especially Rubber Shares Remain Stationary; Situation To Continue

Transocean

SAIGON, January 25.—The stock exchange in Batavia remains dull with no demands being made at all especially none for rubber shares, according to reports received here from that city.

Informed quarters in Batavia believe that this situation will remain as it is, as long as the Allies stick to the defensive.

Of late a certain amount of interest has been shown for Dutch certificates of American shares. These shares bear the names of Dutch administration offices which have been duly noted in the registers of the companies concerned. As early as in June, 1940, the Dutch Government took steps to safeguard these shares against confiscation by the German authorities.

Now that the U.S. is on the side of the N.E.I. in the present war N.E.I. circles have more confidence in these original American shares in Amsterdam.

INTERNATIONALE SUNG BY BRITISH LABORERS

Soviet Trade Union Representative's Get Poor Impression Of Industries

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, January 26.—The audience rose from their seats and sang the Internationale when Soviet trade union representatives at present visiting England appeared for the first time in public at a meeting of the Trades Union Congress in London yesterday.

Sir Walter Citrine, Secretary of the Congress, told the meeting that British workers must work more and quicker. He added that the opinion of the Soviet delegates was probably not altogether flattering concerning what they had seen in British factories.

Sir Walter stressed that Britain, if she wished to fulfill her obligations to the Soviet Union, would have to make a gigantic effort.

The meeting adopted a resolution providing for the speeding up of work by British labor and keeping British war production at top speed.

Kobe Notes

Abdul Karim Rahim, Mufti of the Mohammedans in East Asia, arrived in Kobe from Chosen on February 4 to take up his duties as Chief Priest of the Kobe Moslem Mosque.

Mufti Rahim conducted his first prayer meeting last Friday when all the Moslems in Kobe attended. Following the service, a reception was held in the mosque to welcome the new priest. Mufti Rahim is now residing at the Tor Apartments but will move into his official residence in the mosque in the near future.

In appreciation of the kind treatment and special consideration given to the Indian residents by the Japanese Government despite the fact that Britain is at war with Japan, 47 Indian residents of Kobe and Osaka have donated a total sum of ¥2,316 to the Military Affairs Section of the Hyogo Prefectural Office as funds to aid the families of Japanese soldiers who have fallen at the front.

KIGENSETSU FETED IN SINGAPORE CITY

Japanese Army Fulfills Aim of Entering British Citadel on Empire Day

The long-cherished desire of the Japanese Forces to celebrate Kigensetsu, Empire Day, in the city of Singapore, has been fulfilled, says the Asahi.

After landing on the northern side of the island on the night of February 9, the Japanese Army continued to advance through the rubber plantations.

On the morning of February 10, the Army emerged on the main road leading to Singapore. Corpses of Australian soldiers strewed the muddy road. Some stragglers from the Army blocked the road, but the Japanese Army paid no heed to them.

The Japanese soldiers jumped over the corpses, pushed through the stragglers and continued to advance at a furious pace, without even wiping the sweat that poured down their faces.

The Sasaki Regiment arrived at the Tengah Airfield, and captured it in the twinkling of an eye. The enemy fled without showing much fight at all and when the Japanese troops entered the airfield, they found all the hangars and barracks undamaged.

Meanwhile, another regiment was advancing down the asphalt road leading to Singapore and to the left of this was still another regiment.

The Tengah Airfield had been captured at 3 p.m. and the enemy retreated to their second line of defense at Bukit Timah and Bukit Panjang. The Japanese troops converged on these points and their attack became fast and furious.

The air shivered with the detonations of the big guns. The sky was literally darkened as Japanese warplanes swooped and circled over enemy entrenchments.

One of the regiments circled over to the enemy's flank and forced the British to flee helter skelter toward the other troops waiting for them. The fight was over.

That night, the soldiers were able to sleep for the first time under a tiled roof.

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STORY OF RESEARCH IN STEEL REVEALED

Achievements of Japan's Heavy Industries Mainly Due to Dr. Kotaro Honda

As the inventor of KS steel and also a first-class authority on metallurgy, the name of Dr. Kotaro Honda is internationally known. Dr. Honda is now, in spite of his old age of 72, continuing a vigorous investigation at his laboratory.

Dr. Kotaro Honda was born in Aoumi district Aichi Prefecture, 1870. His family was in straitened circumstances, for his father had expended most of his private funds on public enterprises. His father, together with several volunteers, started the enterprise of building a canal in his native place that had been very poorly watered. He devoted his life as well as his private funds to this undertaking for the sole purpose of developing agriculture in Aoumi district. His disinterested services to the public proved fruitful as is evidenced by the fact that the Aoumi district later came to be called the Denmark of Japan. Dr. Honda's indefatigable enthusiasm for learning might well be attributed to the hereditary pioneer character that he inherited from his father.

Strange to say, Dr. Honda was not so diligent a pupil when he was an elementary school boy. He played hookey from school so often that his father was obliged to shift him to another school to be disciplined by a school teacher. When he finished elementary school, however, his state of mind suddenly changed and he pleaded with his elder brother, who was studying in Tokyo then, to allow and help him to go to the capital to study.

At the age of 15, he started from his native place with two of his friends for Tokyo on foot, as there were no railway facilities then except between Yokohama and the metropolis. After six days' travel he arrived in Yokohama, where he saw a train for the first time in his life. He was surprised at the steel engine and at the same time wished that he could invent something useful in the future. He took the train from Yokohama to Tokyo and nurtured this bright hope in his heart. Surely not one of his fellow-passengers must have dreamt that the young student in the carriage would become a scholar of universal renown in the future.

He first entered a private school and prepared for the entrance examination of the higher school. After four years' study in Tokyo he succeeded in entering the preparatory course of the First Higher School. During his study in the preparatory course he became interested in mathematics, chemistry and physics. After his graduation from the First Higher School he entered the science department of the Tokyo Imperial University and then took a post-graduate course at the same university.

In the post-graduate course he made a special study of magnetism of metals such as steel, nickel and cobalt. In 1903 he was granted the degree of Doctor of Science and was simultaneously appointed the lecturer of the same university.

In 1908 he was dispatched by the Education Ministry to Europe to further his studies. He first entered Goettingen University to make a special study on metallurgy. After three years' research in Germany Dr. Honda made an inspection tour in France, England, Italy, Austria and the United States and returned home in 1912.

While he was professor of the Tohoku Imperial University after his return home, the World War I broke out and consequently the importation of steel of good quality came to be totally suspended. The production of special steel to be supplied to home industry turned out to be an urgent necessity. At the demand of the university authorities, Dr. Honda started a vigorous investigation and succeeded in producing a kind of steel named KS steel which was later claimed and recognized as an invention of universal value.

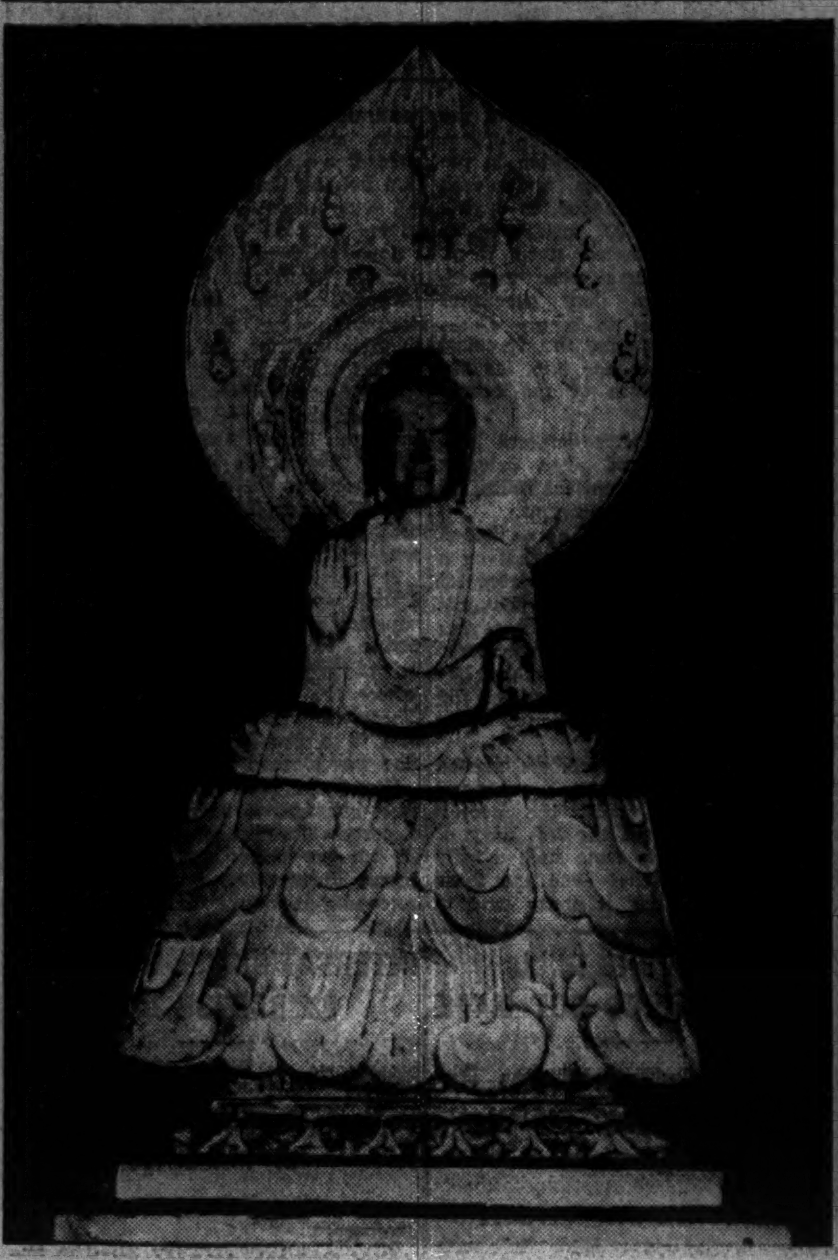
Since the Steel Institution was established by the Government and Dr. Honda was simultaneously appointed the president, his investigation was intensified and remarkable results were attained successively. His inventions and discoveries are too specific to be dwelt upon here but one may presume the value of his meritorious achievements in physics and chemistry by the fact that the number of home and foreign patents he has obtained totals 150.

In 1916 Dr. Honda was awarded the Imperial Academy Prize. He was appointed a member of the Imperial Academy in 1922 and accorded a gold medal by the Steel Association of England in the same year. Later he was honored by more than 10 associations, institutions and universities at home and abroad. His honor reached its climax when he was commanded to give a lecture on iron and steel in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor and was decorated with the Culture Order in 1937.

Dr. Honda's life has been and is the acme of scientific investigation. He has never uttered a word to imply a utilitarian idea. His life has been devoted to the investigation of truth without paying a bit of concern to personal affairs.

It is said that while he was lecturer at the Tokyo Imperial University, Dr. Honda continued his experiments from morning till midnight every day, and so the janitor of the laboratory was very much annoyed. When he was making a joint investigation with Dr. Torahiko Terada, a noted physicist, his colleague was troubled as Dr. Honda would not stop his experiment until midnight. On a day previous to the Empire Day, Dr. Terada proposed to him, "Let's knock off our work tomorrow." Then Dr. Honda said "Do as you like and have a nice holiday. I hope I shall make progress in my experiment tomorrow without being bothered by anyone." His colleague was utterly nonplussed.

Sculpture in Asuka and Nara Periods



Buddhist sculpture at the time of its introduction into Japan was conceptual rather than realistic. As may be seen in the picture to the left, the facial expression of Yakushi Nyorai is generic although the sharp, symmetrical lines create an impression of intense solemnity and sublimity. The sculpture to the right, Kudara Kannon, is a production of the Nara period. Both of them are to be found at present in Horyuji Temple, Nara.

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued From Page 6)

or by tending toward a slightly transcendent attitude of phenomenalism so as to observe the phenomena of the recurrent realities of life and discover therein the rule of something in the nature of a superhuman force. The school of Naturalism did, in fact, disintegrate into these two separate avenues of development; and it is, in short, as a story which appeared just prior to this ideological change—and hence as a final summing up of the school—that this may be considered a representative work.

* * *

The author, Hakucho Masamune, was born on March 3, 1879, in Okayama Prefecture. He made his start as a critic, but soon afterward changed to fiction writing and came to be regarded as a representative Naturalist author. For the most part he wrote about middle-class people or the lower stratum of society, which led an almost useless kind of life without any faith or ideological awakening whatever—as revealed in Shisha Seisha—as well as about the intelligentsia, which had ideals and hopes but were gradually disillusioned and degenerated into a state of nihilism. In this sense he may be said to be a writer who depicted the trend of the times extending from the Meiji-forties (1907) onward to the beginning of the Taisho era (1912-25), wherein the development of the new society of Meiji came to a standstill and liberalism met with a severe setback.

Representative Work

A good deal of a romantic by nature, he at first produced many works that expressed a strong dissatisfaction with the apathy, the impotence of middle-class people and the intelligentsia, or their servility and degeneration, and heaped castigations upon them. During his mid-career this sharp and spirited nature went out of him, exhibiting as he did a style which seemed to incline toward the mood of resignation. Thus his writings early showed a nihilistic tendency, and it was during his middle period that he himself came to assume a negative attitude. Shisha Seisha is a representative example of his work in this period.

As indicated therein, he probed into the atmosphere of the times with a sharp eye, finding it steeped in nihilism, and instead of seeking a physico-social force in its depths as a possible solution, turned his attention toward grasping its weird and shocking aspects. As a result he came to turn out works of a slightly Romantic tendency, in which these gruesome features of a commonplace, servile, hopeless world were chosen as the principal elements of his narratives. This, in a word, characterizes the style of his later years, of which Jinsei no Kofuku (The Happiness of Human Life), is a representative example.

From his first to, and including, his middle period he chiefly dealt in fiction, and in his third period (later years) he tended rather more to the writing of plays, producing many excellent works in this field. However, during the Taisho era (1912-25) his creative writings were relatively small in volume, his activities having been mostly taken up with criticism. As a critic he displayed the subjective, appreciative attitude in his review. His abundant erudition and experience, his shrewd observation, and his bold and straightforward conclusions that never minced matters were something unique in critical circles.

* Yao signifies "vegetable dealer;" while Sei or Shin, as the case may be, is an abbreviation of the dealer's name.

(The End)

JAPANESE PATRIOTISM

Bushido Defined as Spirit Which Demands Greatest Sacrifice, Courage in Order to Discharge One's Duty for Cause of Loyalty

Beginning his article on the origin of "bushi" or "samurai," Yosuke Watanabe, Lit. D., explained the particulars of "bushido" or samuraihood, further giving some examples that show the spirit and character of the Japanese chivalry, in a book entitled "Spirit of Bushido."

Bushido dates back to the earlier period of the monarchic age when the Otomo and Mononobe families, two leading samurai families at that age, flourished as protectors of the Imperial Household. However, in the earlier part of the monarchic age of Japan, which is roughly dated from the founding of the country till 17 centuries later, the samuraihood or bushido was not yet so concretely defined, except the fact that samurai of this age were imbued with loyalty and faith to the Imperial Household.

With the advent of the Nara period the history of this country made a marvelous development in the sphere of culture. Culture advanced as the time passed from the Nara to the Heian period, till the upper class became engrossed in literary pursuits to the neglect of military discipline and consequently the national system was gradually undermined.

As the authority of the Government became weaker, powerful clans in the districts began to muster soldiers to strengthen their influences, which tendency caused the establishment of the bushi class. After some decades at the end of the Heian period when those provincial clans fought with one another, Minamoto Yoritomo, the first feudal lord of Japan, established a Shogunate at Kamakura in 1192 A.D.

The establishment of the Shogunate by Yoritomo marked the beginning of the feudal system of this country and after this event samuraihood began to assume a more clear-cut meaning. Bushido or the moral of the samurai was developed to a solid and refined ethical code by the influences of Confucianism and Zen Buddhism which were introduced from the continent.

Bushido was, therefore, first formed with the spirit of loyalty to the Imperial Household and later strengthened with the fealty to the feudal lord. Though the relationship of the lord and the subject was formed with the relation of interests, both the lord and the subject devoted themselves to the cause of each other even at the risk of death.

Samuraihood as defined by a code issued by a Shogun of the Ashikaga family, which represents the bushido in its full form reads in gist as follows:

1. Loyalty to the Imperial Household and fealty should be the first principle for every samurai to keep in mind.
2. A samurai should be devoted to his parents.
3. Sense of honor and courage for a righteous cause should be held as the golden rule.
4. Side with the weak and break the strong.
5. A samurai should devote himself fully to his duties.

Bushido, therefore, is a spirit which demands the greatest sacrifice and courage in order to discharge one's duty for the cause of loyalty and fealty, even at the risk of death.

This spirit of samuraihood did not limit its range of influence to the bushi class but it spread universally among people at large in the middle of the Tokugawa era. Nor did it collapse with the abolishment of the feudal system and the dissolution of the bushi class. The bushido spirit spread among the people so widely and influentially that it is retained at present in a highly developed form among the public at large, not to speak of the officers and men in the fighting forces.

The most highly enhanced form of bushido is to be seen in the loyal acts of the Kusunoki family, which are considered by all Japanese people as worthy of their emulation. During the reign of Emperor Godaigo, Ashikaga Takauji was a Shogun and was so arbitrary that he ignored the authority of the Imperial Rule. Emperor Godaigo planned to castigate this Shogun and ordered Kusunoki Masashige to subjugate him.

Kusunoki Masashige took up arms against the Shogun and after fierce battle succeeded in conquering the foe. After a short time of peace, however, Takauji again rose in rebellion. At the command of the Emperor, Masashige led his army and fought against the enemy which was superior in number. But, fortune being against him, he died a glorious but tragic death at the battle of Minatogawa, Kobe.

Obeying his father's will, Masatsura, Masashige's first son, at the age of only 22, led the Imperial punitive army to fight against Takauji. Though he, his younger brother, Masatoki, and their followers fought with all their might, they were crushed due to the numerical superiority of the enemy.

Although the achievements of Masashige finally proved futile, his and his son's loyal spirit has long been remembered by the Japanese and later inspired patriots at the end of the Tokugawa era, in bringing about the restoration of Meiji.

Another example exhibiting bushido in a most dramatic form is the story of the 47 Ronin of the Akao Clan, which is known not only by the Japanese but also by foreigners of many countries. The loyal acts of these faithful retainers is so well known that it is hardly necessary to dwell upon them here. Their heroic accomplishments are to be the more praised in that they carried out mass harakiri or suicide in obedience to the instruction from the Shogunate, thus proving that their revenge had been taken in the cause of justice.

During the time of internal conflict that occurred at the end of the Heian period or just before the establishment of the Shogunate by Yoritomo, a young warrior named Kamakura Kagemasa engaged in a battle as a retainer of Minamoto Yoshiie. An arrow from the enemy camps hit Kagemasa directly in the right eye and shot through his skull. In spite of his severe wound he broke the arrow and shot his enemy with his arrow.

As he was lying on the ground after the battle, a friend of his came and instantly tried to pull out the arrow from Kagemasa's eye, with his foot on the face of the latter. Suddenly, Kagemasa drew his sword and threatened to kill his friend. Very much surprised, his friend asked him why. Kagemasa replied that it is an honor for a samurai to die on the battlefield, while it is the most grievous disgrace for him to be trodden by others on the face.

His friend apologized for his impoliteness and in a courteous manner pulled the arrow from the wounded warrior's right eye. This episode will show how highly samurai of yore valued honor even in the time of emergency or severe agony.

Artistic Beauty in Shadows Analyzed

(Continued From Page 6)

mysticism of the East." And this weird stirring of the imagination is shared by us. For I remember how, in my childhood, I used to be seized by a chilling sensation of unnamable terror as I stood and looked at the shadowy interior of an alcove in a tea room or of a reading room at a monastery. And what is the secret of this esoteric force? The whole secret is to be found in the magic power of shadows. For if light was thrown upon the alcove dispelling the shadows from all its recesses, it would instantly turn into a space of flat blankness.

In large monasteries the drawing rooms are so far removed from the gardens that the light that enters them is too weak to change; it is almost changeless all the year round, through its alternating seasons, day in, day out, rainy or fair, morning or noontime or at twilight. The shadows cast wherever the frame-pieces of the paper screen cross one another seem as if they were dust or sullies never to be removed from the paper. The grey light thrown by the paper screens is too weak to dispel the shadows that hover around the alcove.

Abject Sense

It is even thrown back by the shade and creates there a space dim, vague and indistinct—a world between light and shade. Whenever I find myself in that atmosphere I become sensible of the quality of the light that fills the place and feel its presence with a relish which is almost undefinable. In the same moment I am overcome by the strange feeling that should I linger there I should become oblivious of time or its passage so that I should be a white-haired, aged man when I came out of the place. It is a sense, an abject sense of impotence against eternity.

As we make our way into any of such large monastic institutions, passing room after room, along the passage which almost at each step removes one further from the brilliance of sunlight, we may come in sight of a folding-screen or a set of sliding screens of gold-foiled paper, standing out of shadows in dream-like outlines by throwing back the faint light caught from the garden some way off. The faint gleam of gold, like the dimmed horizon in the glooming, falls feebly on the shadows which threaten to envelop it.

Under no other condition does gold appear in more exquisite refinement. Its appeal is so impressive that I cannot pass by without turning back again and again to see it. As I pass from its front to its side view, there is a distinct play of light on the reflective face of the gold-foiled paper. It is a change of light not hurried or abrupt, but slow and almost sustained by moments, like the expression of a giant passing from one mood to another. When I stand in its sight I can understand why our ancestors used gold on images of Buddha and on the walls of rooms for those born in the purple.

The present generation which lives in well-lighted houses have no idea of the true aesthetic quality of gold. People of old who lived in shadowy houses not only found beauty in gold, but most probably were aware of its utility value. Gold used on screens and other things must have served as a reflector. Gold in the form of foil or of sprays was used not only for ornament, but also to supplement light by reflection.

Gold and Silver Threads

When gold was used for such purposes in houses where light never was too abundant, it is easy to understand why much value was given to the metal which is not to be tarnished like silver or others. Speaking of lacquer ware with embossed patterns in gold, I said it should be seen in a darksome place. This seems as well applicable to textile fabrics of old in which gold and silver threads were frequently used from the same motive.

A good instance is the scapularies of brocade worn by Buddhist priests. The monasteries and temples of worship as they are built nowadays in urban places have generally their devotional halls so designed as to be airy and light in a modern fashion and for that reason offer no proper condition for observation of those priestly robes. There they only appear cheaply gaudy no matter what pontiffs of high accomplishments wear them. But when one takes part in rites performed at a temple of ancient tradition and by forms as time-honored, it is seen how well and perfectly the brocade harmonizes with the furrowed skin of the officiating aged priest and the flickering taper lights streaming forth from the sanctuary.

It is evident that the priestly robe serves to heighten the tone of solemn devotion that is immanent. This effect, like in the case of lacquer ware of gold embossed designs, is achieved when the fabric which would otherwise stand out in its gaudiness melts for the most part into the shaded atmosphere only to reveal broken and almost uncertain gleams of gold and silver.

(To Be Concluded)

KOBE STILL CALLED INTERNATIONAL CITY

Presence of 10 Foreign Schools Gives Cosmopolitan Touch To Port

Although foreigners in Kobe have decreased in number since the outbreak of the current war, the port has not yet lost its name of an "international city," and there are more than 10 schools for foreigners such as the Canadian Academy, English Mission School, Deutsche Schule, Chinese School and Kobe White Russians' School.

The German School, which is situated at Kitano-cho, just at the foot of Dotoku Hill, has an enrollment of 150 at present, included among this number being 60 boys and girls who evacuated from the Netherlands East Indies last summer. About half of the pupils are elementary students or in the kindergarten, the other half receiving higher education.

The school staff includes the principal and five teachers who have made it their fundamental method of instruction to get the pupils really interested in their study and thus learning becomes positive. On the occasion of a comfort party held last December at the German Club in Kobe for the benefit of the evacuees from the Netherlands East Indies, pupils of this school presented rather a unique program, conversing and playing musical accompaniment while a silent film was being screened, thus giving the audience the impression that a talking picture was being released. This represents most eloquently the characteristic of this school.

The Chinese School has a main school and two branch schools. The pupils total 650. The faculty comprises 20 Chinese and three Japanese teachers. The principal is of the opinion that the promotion of friendship between Japan and China should be started from the study of language. Pupils of the fourth, fifth and the sixth year classes of the elementary school receive instructions in the Japanese language and, furthermore, the students and teachers often hold parties and conferences with Japanese students and teachers. The efforts of the principal to strengthen friendly relations between China and Japan are producing satisfactory results as is evidenced by the fact that the pupils of the higher classes are fully awakened to Japan's true intention in the current war and are keenly alive to the significance of the establishment of "Asia for the Asiatics."

The Canadian Academy is located in Aoyama-cho, Nada Ward, with Mt. Maya forming a picturesque background. The school building commands the beautiful scenery of Osaka Bay. The school curriculum includes an eight-year elementary course and a high school course of four years. Students consist of Americans, Britishers, Russians, Italians, Germans, Swiss, Chinese, French, Iranians, Turks and Japanese, truly an international institution. Although enrollment has suffered of late as most of the American and British nationals have returned home, the Academy is continuing in full swing under the capable leadership of its acting-principal, Mrs. Laura Kurokawa, wife of Noya Kurokawa, the director of the Kyoto branch of the K. B. S. or the International Culture Promotion Association.

The Ecole de St. Marie School is a Catholic Mission School. The school staff consists of four Frenchmen, six French Canadians and six Japanese. The pupils total 150, one-third of which are Japanese and the rest Chinese, Turks, French, Germans and Italians. The principal and concurrently the chief of the Nunnery has been devoting herself to the management of the school as well as the Nunnery for the past 38 years.

Among the foreign schools in Kobe, the English Mission School has been most badly effected by the current war. The students have decreased to 55 or about half the number before the outbreak of hostilities. Teachers having returned home, the entire school is now being run by the principal and his wife. The principal, an Englishman named Walker has been devoting himself to education for the last 39 years since he came to this country. In spite of his old age and his almost impossible task of teaching 55 students of all grades from the first year class of the elementary course to the highest class in the middle school, the principal, ably assisted by his wife is applying himself closely to his mission.

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General

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Radio Program

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Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 7, 8, 10 a.m.; 12, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7, and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 7, 8:50 a.m. (National schools).
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.
Wartime Housekeeping Hour: 10:30 a.m.
Program Announcement: 5:30 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:30 a.m.

Friday

— Morning —

6:30 Serial Talk, "History of Southern Sphere Culture (2)," by Takeo Itazawa.
7:00 Time; News; Radio Exercise.
7:30 "National Resolution," by Shotaro Miyake; Patriotic Poem Recital by Sadao Maruyama: "The Bullet" (Yonejiro Noguchi) and others.
8:00 News; "Piano Concerto" (Schumann).
10:30 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: Talk, "Clothing Points," by Motobumi Kondo.

— Afternoon —

12:00 Time; News; Old Poem Recital; Harmonica Concert.
1:00 Narration: "Diary on Singapore" (H. Naito) by Announcer Tateno.
1:30 Serial Talk, "Establishment of New Living."
2:00 National School 7th and 8th Class Hour: War Front Geography "Borneo," by Kichiro Yokota.
4:00 Serial Lecture on National Education.

— Evening —

6:00 Little Nation's Hour; News; War Songs.
6:30 Talk, "The Technical Spirit and the Greater East Asia War," by Shigeyoshi Matsumaye.
8:00 Military Affairs Announcement; Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under Kunihiko Hashimoto: "Symphony No. 8 in B Major, Unfinished" (Schubert) and "Hungarian Dance No. 5-6" (Brahms).
9:00 News; Monologue "The Wife of Junai Onodera," by Shizue Natsukawa; Tombow Accordion Band.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News.

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ENEMY CURRENCIES SUBJECT OF STUDY

Diet Discussions Stress Vital Nature of Money in Developing South

BANK BILL PASSES DIET

Cooperation of Banks of Occupied Areas Welcome if Hostility Liquidated

Rational disposal of the enemy currencies in the occupied areas forms the most important task before the financial administrators and businessmen of this country, the Chugai Shogyo says in a lengthy commentary on the economic discussions in the current session of the Diet.

Obviously money and credit constitute the pivotal center of all economic activities in the southern regions as well as anywhere else. Consequently, if our monetary policy should fall short of the aims and needs of the vast constructive undertakings Japan has taken over, not only will it become impossible to make proper use of the resources obtained and to develop the resources that have become available, but the very livelihood of the inhabitants of the areas concerned will be menaced. So important is this matter that a blunder in this regard would upset the balance between armed operations and economic construction.

According to the explanations offered by the Government in the course of the current Diet proceedings, Japanese Army scrips are being circulated in the occupied areas at par with the currency of each such area with each note printed in terms of the local currency. For instance, the unit of currency in the Philippines being the peso, the Japanese Army scrip put into circulation there is expressed in peso and one peso of scrip is made exactly equivalent to one peso of the currency to which the Filipinos have always been accustomed.

Expressed in Yen

In the China Affair, the Army scrips that have been issued have all been expressed in terms of the yen, so that this is the first time that the local currencies have been so completely identified with the military notes.

What can be inferred from the Government's exposition is that in the occupied areas at present the local currencies are being used side by side with the Japanese Army scrip, in consequence of which there is a threefold monetary or exchange relationship: between scrip and local currency and between scrip and yen.

The scrip, of course, is not a permanent instrument but only a provisional means of payment pending economic restoration and stabilization in the occupied areas, as the Government has stated in the Diet. Nevertheless, at least for the time being, the scrip is fulfilling functions no different from those of the local currencies in the occupied areas, as they are in Central China. Monetary economics, therefore, will evolve in the occupied areas, as in China, around the Japanese Army scrip for some time to come.

Linkage Offers Problems

The linkage between scrip and local currency and that between scrip and yen present various problems. What has so far been clarified in the Diet is that scrip is linked with local currency at par. As regards the relationship between yen and local currency through the medium of scrip, the Government has stated that it would as yet be both difficult and unsuitable to determine general exchange rates between yen and local currencies, because armed operations are still going on and the monetary and economic conditions in the affected areas have not yet been completely stabilized.

For these reasons, the Government considers it expedient to curb any rapid interchange of funds between Japan and the occupied areas.

The Government has been earnestly interpellated on the disposal of enemy currencies and the system of settlements within the co-prosperity sphere but it has withheld explanation on this question as the disposal of enemy currencies is a matter which still has bearing on our armed operations.

Under Perfect Control

It is to be noted in this connection, says the Chugai, that the areas now under Japanese occupation have been occupied simply because the enemy operated there against Japan, with the result that the currencies that have been in circulation in such places have come to bear the character of enemy currencies. Now, unlike the old fapi which the Chungking regime is freely using against yen and scrip, the currency of the Philippines, for instance, is under the perfect control of the Japanese authorities. When Singapore falls, the currency of the entire Malay Peninsula will also be under complete control of the Japanese authorities. Consequently, such currencies can no longer be called enemy currencies once the enemy who have been using them have either been driven out or have liquidated their hostility toward Japan.

The question that remains in this connection is, therefore, whether such currencies can maintain their former values hereafter, since the reserves covering them are mostly in the vaults of the banks of the home countries. The Government would make no commitments in regard to what measures will be taken as the economic conditions in the occupied areas have not yet been completely stabilized but it is held in Diet circles that stabilization of the currency system is of primary importance.

Bank Bill Passes

The Southern Development Bank, the bill for the establishment of which passed the House of Peers yesterday, will play a most important role in this connection.

The functions of the bank are to accommodate capital for developing the resources of the southern regions and to supply funds for buying the necessary materials. By nature of the development work to be undertaken, much of the bank's loans and investments will be long-term credit. At the same time, short-term commercial funds are bound to be in brisk demand in the areas to be developed, resulting in shortage of money in hand at these banks. The development bank is to advance money also to such banks and, conversely, when the money in hand of these banks grows abundant, it will take over some of their deposits. It will also regulate the exchange of local currencies for army scrip by absorbing deposits.

As a matter of course, the bank is to cooperate with the branches of the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Taiwan on the spot and also with the banks of the occupied areas and Chinese banks wherever possible.

The bank will raise funds by loans from the central bank of the area concerned, by issuing bonds and by accepting deposits. The greater portion of the funds at the start, however, will be furnished from the special war expense account.

Steel Output Down 12% In United States Plants, Says Magazine Iron Age

The American steel magazine, Iron Age, has reported that steel production in the United States has dropped due to the shortage of scrap iron, according to a New York report received here today. The first setback occurred in Detroit, Michigan, where production dropped 12 per cent, the magazine stated, adding that without a doubt similar decreases are occurring in other steel producing centers of the United States, according to a Domei dispatch via Stockholm dated February 11. Meanwhile, the New York Times revealed that the Canadian steel industry was requested to furnish the United States with one-third of its steel but it declined since Canadian steel companies are not able to keep Canadian armament plants sufficiently supplied with steel.

CONSTANT INCREASE IN P.I. PRODUCTION

Rich Chromite Mines Great Hope for Building of East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere

It is interesting to note in connection with mining industry of the Southern regions that the Philippines produces gold, silver, copper, iron, manganese and chromium. Gold and silver account for 87 per cent of the total mineral production of the country. Gold production of the Philippines has registered a steady increase in the past decade, the 1940 output being 1,000,262 ounces, and produced mostly by the big-four gold mining companies, operating with American capital.

The Philippines' silver output of 1940 amounted to 1,400,000 ounces. There are no independent silver mines as such, the metal being obtained as a 'by-product' in gold mining.

Iron output of the Philippines is next in importance only to gold. Rich iron deposits are found in every island of the Commonwealth, the total deposits being estimated at around 1,000,000,000 tons. The present iron output of the country amounts to 1,200,000 tons, one-half of which is produced by American interests, and the other half by native capital. American investment in the iron mining industry of the Philippines amounts to 2,400,000 pesos, which until a few years ago when Spanish and native mining companies were created, used to be responsible for almost the entire iron output of the country. The Commonwealth's iron output has shown a rapid increase in the last few years, soaring from 590,000 tons in 1936 to 1,200,000 tons in 1940, this sudden boost being attributed to Japan's mounting demand for this metal.

Production Greatly Increased

Considerable manganese is also produced in the Commonwealth, there being more than 10 mining organizations in the country capitalized mostly by American dollars, and producing annually 52,000 tons, 90 per cent of which normally found its way into the American market.

The Philippines' chromite mining industry has also registered a noticeable progress in the last few years. Output of this metal in 1936 was no more than 6,600 kilotons, rising 26 fold in four years to 186,000 tons by 1940. The largest chromite mine in the country, owned by American interests, is the Consolidated Mining Company, with a paid up capital of $4,121,000, producing 79,000 tons, or 40 per cent of the total chromium output of the country. The noteworthy point in connection with this American company is its possession of a rich chromium mine with an estimated deposit of 9,000,000 tons, considered the greatest mine of the kind in the world. There are other chromite mines of bright prospect operated by native capital. A great hope is placed on the Philippines with regard to its chromium output as it is a metal quite indispensable for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Bill Clearings

February 12
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	219,398	114,523
Balance	25,206	20,176

Bank of Japan Accounts

February 12
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,976,514
Over Issues	276,514
Deposits	649,606
Loans	568,485

WAR GAINS WIDEN FIELD OF ECONOMY

Japan Has to Face Management of Economic Affairs As Conflict Enlarges

Management of economic affairs of the southern regions is a problem Japan has to face as the Imperial Forces enlarge their field of action there, says an article contributed by the Planning Board to the current number of the Shuho, weekly publication of the Board of Information.

"The Imperial Forces are now operating over a wide area," begins the article and continues:

"It extends to the western coast of the United States in the east and to Singapore and Burma in the west.

"The war is but two months old. Yet considerable are the results which have been won by the Imperial Forces. The problem now arises to make the most of these brilliant results.

"Management of economic affairs of the southern region has a vital bearing on this supremely important problem. The Government is paying earnest attention to every phase of the question of dealing with southern economy.

Policy Was Outlined

"As for the principles of the Government's policy in dealing with economic affairs of the southern region, they were indicated in the replies of Premier Hideki Tojo and President Teiichi Suzuki of the Planning Board to questions asked in the budget committee of the House of Representatives January 23.

"The Premier's replies brought it out that the policy of the Government is for the adjustment of economic affairs of the southern region to permit this country to meet its requirements of materials needed for the conduct of the Greater East Asia War and for the effort to achieve a state of self-sufficiency in the area covered by Greater East Asia.

"The southern region is spread over an extremely wide area. It may be divided into two parts. One part embraces territories which have been occupied by the Imperial Forces. The other includes Thailand, French Indo-China, and countries which are friendly toward Japan and which are expected to cooperate voluntarily in the work of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"Naturally this country has different economic programs to carry out in these two different areas of the southern region.

4 Principles Noted

"There are four principles underlying the Government's economic policy toward the occupied southern area.

1. "To secure resources, notably of materials urgently needed for the prosecution of the Greater East Asia War.
2. "To prevent the outflow of materials in the southern region to countries hostile toward Japan.
3. "To insure that the forces fighting in the southern region could support themselves.
4. "To induce the established industrialists in the southern region to cooperate with Japan."

There is still another big question of dealing with economic affairs of Greater East Asia. This is a problem for the solution of which the principal part must be played by Japan, Manchoukuo, and China. Put another way, the program of dealing with the economic aspect of the problem of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere must be worked out with chief regard to the economic conditions in Japan, Manchoukuo, and China.

Some Goods Non-Urgent

All materials produced in the southern region are not urgently needed for the conduct of the war and the effort to construct the co-prosperity sphere. As for those resources which are not urgently needed by this country, they might be left to be developed by degrees. It is possible to curtail the production of materials, of which there is an over-production. The central authorities will determine what resources should take precedence over others in their development.

"The central authorities will take control over all vital materials which have been produced in the southern region and will see that they are put to uses under the materials mobilization program.

"The policy of the Government is to avoid letting special companies undertake the development of resources of oil, minerals, and forestry. Its plan is to use private experience and ability wherever a need is felt in the development of southern resources. The selection by the Government of persons who would be permitted to engage in the economic development of the southern region will be on consultation with the various control companies and like organizations. No discrimination will be shown against industrialists operating in the southern region if they have shown a disposition to cooperate with Japan."

Army Notes at Present

"At least for the time being military notes will be circulated in occupied southern areas. These notes will be at par with currency used in the area. The Government plans to adjust relations between the notes and current money. Eventually it hopes to unify these two mediums of exchange.

"As a matter of principle, movement of capital between Japan and the southern region will not be allowed.

All funds necessary for the development of resources in the southern region will be provided by the central bank for southern development.

"The exchange of goods between Japan and the southern region will be strictly regulated by the Government. It has been arranged for the Government to buy all goods before they are imported from the South or exported there from Japan. Private organizations will be left to arrange details of the actual exchange of goods. The Government will maintain close touch with the control companies in the country and exporting and importing houses in the southern region in regulating Japan's trade with the South.

No Leakage to Enemy

"The southern area is rich in resources of rubber, tin, hemp, and other vital commodities. The Government will see that these materials will not find their way into countries hostile toward Japan. This move will constitute the first long step toward applying economic pressure against the United States and Britain. It would be a great blow for hostile countries, especially America and Britain, which have hitherto relied greatly on the South to satisfy their requirements of these materials.

"We take the opportunity of stressing the need for the full cooperation of the people with the Government in the great work of bringing the war for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere to a successful conclusion. A protracted war is ahead of us. We must overcome many difficult problems before we can make sure of terminating the war in the way we desire. We trust that the people will be only too glad to occupy themselves in work for service in Japan Proper, overseas possessions, China or the southern region."

Extra Allocations of Gasoline, Heavy Oil Expected This Year With Better Transit

Extra allotments of gasoline and heavy oil will be made by the Government in the first quarter of the 1942-3 period to fishermen, transportation companies as well as those engaged in the production of strategic materials, if Japan can get enough oil from the South in time, reports the Nikkan Kogyo.

The Planning Board and the Commerce and Industry Ministry have already made arrangements for the distribution of oil for civilian purposes for the coming first-quarter period, and tentatively fixed the allotments for the period the same as those in the fourth-quarter of the 1941-2 period. However, there is an understanding between them that if Japan can get much oil from the South in time, they will change the schedule and make extra allotments to industrial quarters.

The reasons for the decision to distribute the same amount of oil as in the previous period are:

(1) The authorities are not sure at present about when and how much oil will be shipped to this country from Borneo and other oil producing countries in the southwestern Pacific area.

(2) Production of the substitutes for oil, especially synthetic oil on a mass production basis in this country will not be brought into full play in the immediate future making it impossible for the authorities to figure out precisely just how much oil including the substitutes such as alcohol, charcoal-gas, coal-gas and synthetic oil can be distributed to industrial quarters during the coming first-quarter period.

Meanwhile the same paper reports that the output of heavy oil in Japan will be increased to a major extent in the near future. The Nissan Liquefied Fuel Manufacturing Company, the Karafuto Synthetic Oil Company and other oil corporations which are all engaged in the production of heavy oil by the low-temperature carbonization process are operating at full speed now, says the paper.

JAPAN RESPONSIBLE FOR SOUTHERN AREA

Co-Prosperity Sphere Can Be Self-Sufficient in Many Needed Products

Having shouldered the task of the economic reconstruction and development of natural resources in the vast areas of the South, the problem of the management of enterprises operated by enemy nationals and capital, have become matters for attention by Japan, writes the Oriental Economist, Japanese edition. As intimated by the Government in course of the current Diet, these enterprises doubtless will be entrusted to the management of competent Japanese concerns under the supervision of the military authorities, continues the journal.

Capital invested in the regions of the South by various enemy nationalities are estimated by the same journal as follows: American 53,000,000 guilders, British 278,000,000 guilders, Dutch 1,500,000,000 guilders in the Netherlands East Indies; American 27,000,000 dollars, British 108,000,000 pounds in British Malaya; American 260,000,000 dollars and British 70,000,000 dollars in the Philippines.

The majority of these investments were employed for the development of petroleum and mining resources, and for sugar and rubber industries.

Petroleum Output

Petroleum enterprises in the regions under discussion were mostly owned and operated by enemy capital, annually turning out 8,000,000 kilotons in the Netherlands East Indies, 900,000 tons in British Borneo, and 1,000,000 tons in Burma.

Of the total Netherlands East Indies output 5,000,000 tons is produced in Sumatra, 1,700,000 tons in Dutch Borneo and Tarakan, 840,000 tons in Java and Madura and 97,000 tons in Molucca.

Ninety-nine per cent of the oil industry of the entire region in question is owned by capitalists of Britain, America, and Holland, more specifically, the Royal Dutch Shell, the Standard Oil and their numerous filial organizations.

Adopt Closed-Door Oil Policy

In the earlier days, the Dutch colonial authorities freely allowed importation of foreign capital for the development of the natural resources of its territories, but in 1910 and 1919 they revised their mining laws by which the local government managed to get hold of the petroleum industry of the country, and adopted a closed-door policy for oil, restricting further importation of foreign capital. Actually, however, the oil industry of the country was already controlled by British and American capitalists securely entrenched in the country since 1907. The control gained by the Government of the Dutch colony therefore was nominal, and it resulted in protection being given to the old established oil concerns against competition by other more energetic enterprisers. This step was taken since the British and American oil companies were the principal sources of revenue of the Netherlands East Indies Government.

Burmese oil output is estimated at around 1,000,000 tons, mostly operated by British capitalized companies, namely, the Burma Petroleum Company, a British organization founded in 1902 with a capital of 18,500,000 pounds, the British-Burmese Petroleum founded Company in 1910, by the two nations and capitalized jointly at 7,500,000 pounds, and the Indo-Burmese Petroleum Company, founded in 1909 with a capital of 15,000,000 rupees.

The normal output of petroleum of the Southern regions approximately amounts to 10,000,000 kilotons. The peacetime oil consumption of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, exclusive of military consumption, is estimated at around 11,500,000 kilotons. With extra efforts on the part of Japanese enterprisers for the development of oil resources still untouched, the Co-Prosperity Sphere will easily attain a self-sufficiency, the Oriental Economist is convinced.

TO UP COAL OUTPUT BY BOOSTING TRANSIT

Japan Coal Firm Will Directly Buy Coal From Owners of Mines and Store It

The Japan Coal Company will directly buy coal from owners of mines and store it as reserves in port and industrial cities and towns, the Nikkan Kogyo reports.

The nation-wide Wartime Coal Production Increase Movement to be carried out for three months, beginning early January to the end of March, is making smooth progress and the output of coal in the coal mining centers in the Hokkaido, Kyushu and Yamaguchi Prefectures showed a marked increase in January.

Encouraged by the good results of the movement in January, and thanks to the strenuous efforts of miners, the coal output in this country began to show still larger increases with the turn of February, greatly improving the condition in electric circles, and boosting to no small degree the output in munitions industries. As a matter of fact, the production of coal in all mines in this country for the last 10 days or so exceeded by far the original aim of the Government before the start of the movement.

To Prevent Piling Up

However, officials of the Fuel Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, and directors of the Japan Coal Company are afraid that miners would be discouraged if the coal they mined were left piled up high and unmoved in and around their mines due to the shortage of transportation facilities on land and sea. In order to prevent this, the directors of the company after negotiating with authorities of the Commerce and Industry Ministry have decided to buy up coal, and store it as reserve in ports and industrial centers in the vicinity of coal mines. In case of emergency, the Government will let factories and plants in these ports and industrial cities use that stock of coal, it is understood.

The Commerce and Industry Ministry will compensate the possible losses the Japan Coal Company might incur as a result of that step, says the paper.

London Oil Down

Industrial shares with those of the petroleum industry at the center sagged abruptly on the London Stock Exchange on Wednesday when news that the Japanese Army entered the city of Singapore reached London from Singapore the same day, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Asahi Thursday. With the knowledge that the days of Singapore are now numbered, various industrial stocks began to sag on the market Tuesday, and the tempo at which the stocks had been declining was precipitated Wednesday, causing a general set-back of all industrial shares, and indicating the profound effects of the loss of Singapore on the general public in England.

TRADE IN TOKYO, NEW BRISK ON CALM MART

Dealers Decide to Withhold Bull Rush Over Singapore Until Actual Fall

The bourse issue was brisk in the afternoon session on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Thursday, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

The report that Japanese Army units entered the city of Singapore was received late Wednesday night, but traders conducted business in a calm manner as they thought it better to withhold their joy from exploding until the complete occupation of Singapore is announced by the Imperial Headquarters.

In the short-term section, Tokyo Exchange registered a high mark of ¥132.20 for a time during the early calls of the morning, but became inactive toward the close of the morning session.

Because of the small volume of trading, all miscellaneous shares fluctuated within a narrow range all through the morning.

The bourse issue rose steadily and gained 80 sen in the afternoon as the market was enlivened considerably on receipt of the news of the last-minute attack of Singapore. It closed at ¥131.000 in the morning and at ¥131.80 in the afternoon.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)	61.9	d .1	65.4	65.8
Do. new (25)	35.4	u .3	35.7	36.8
Kanegafuchi Spin. (50)	154.1	..	..	155.5
Do. new (21)	98.0	d .9	96.3	93.4
Teikoku Rayon (10)	..		..	..
Do. new (37½)	90.6		90.6	91.2
Tokyo Rayon (50)	34.6	d .1	33.8	23.1
Toyo Rayon new (50)	73.3	u .1	73.6	74.1
Electro-chemical (50)	60.2			60.9
Ensuiko Sugar (50)	63.2	d .2		64.3
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	110.3	d1.7	110.8	112.2
Do. new (37½)	95.1	d1.0	95.8	96.5
O. S. K. (50)	100.3	d .2	..	101.8
Do. new (37½)	85.0	d1.3	86.0	86.9
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	82.4	d .2	82.8	83.5
Do. new (25)	54.2	d .8	54.7	55.5
Uraga Dock (50)	135.9	d .8	88.2	89.0
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	105.3	d .3	105.6	106.1
Hitachi Works (50)	105.9	d .3	105.6	105.4
Steel Tube (50)	76.9	u .4	77.5	78.0
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)	69.7		70.2	70.0

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Kogo 5%	106.40	106.40	106.40	106.40
Second 5%	106.30	106.30	106.30	106.30
First 4%	102.85	102.85	102.85	102.85

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	130.8	131.1	130.6	131.8
N. Y. K. old	111.0	111.1	110.5	118.0
N. Y. K. new	95.7	96.0	95.2	95.7
Kanegafuchi Spin	153.4	154.6	153.3	153.4
Do. new	95.2	96.6	96.1	96.0
Teikoku Rayon, n.	90.7	91.1	90.7	90.7
Osaka Stock, new	71.1	71.5	71.0	71.1
S. M. Railway	65.9	70.4	....	65.0
Mitsubishi Heavy	104.8	104.7	....	104.1
Hitachi Works	75.8	76.0	....	75.9
Japan Steel Tube	76.6	77.0	76.6	76.6
Japan Oil	81.5	81.5	81.5	81.4
Japan Mining	61.8	61.8	....	61.7
Manchurian Ind.	58.2	58.3	....	58.3

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.8	—0.10
N.Y.K., new, short-term	95.7	+2.30
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	96.4	— .60
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.39	— .06
Government bonds, Kogo 5s	106.40	same

ATTENTION TURNING TO CARRYING CARGO

Railway Business Must Change For Better Transportation of Daily Necessities

The War of Greater East Asia has brought about an epochal change in the management of the Government's railway lines—shifting the center of business gravity from the transportation of passengers to that of cargoes, especially strategic materials from the South, says the Hochi.

Hitherto the railway business in this country has resolved upon the Railways Ministry's motto, "Passengers First." The authorities of the Ministry have been doing everything in their power to make train journeys as safe and as cheap as possible. True to this motto, the Ministry increased the number of passenger cars greatly, equipped them with all modern conveniences, and ran hundreds of these comfortable passenger trains all over Japan.

Changes Needed

Simultaneously with the start of the current war, however, the pendulum has swung from one extreme to the other. That some drastic changes must be introduced in the railway business in Japan was often suggested in the current session of the Diet, by Railways Minister Yoshiaki Hatta as well as Vice-Minister of Railways Sonosuke Nagasaki.

Through the speeches given in the Diet by the Railways Minister, the Vice-Minister of Railways and other high officials of the Government, it has become manifest that henceforward the Railways Ministry will devote most of its energies to speed-up of the transportation of cargoes, and that the carrying of passengers will soon drop to secondary importance in this country.

Besides the expected wholesale change in the Ministry's policy concerning the management of railway lines, the Ministry has a new responsibility now—the transportation of goods from the South to Japan and vice versa in coordination with shipping companies in this country.

Undersea Tunnels Built

Since the outbreak of the China Affair, the Railways Ministry has been making special efforts to improve traffic between Japan and the Continent. For this purpose the famous Moji-Shimonoseki undersea tunnel was bored, and the construction of another undersea tunnel connecting Japan Proper with Chosen is under consideration by the Government.

With the running of non-stop trains between Japan Proper and Kyushu through the Moji-Shimonoseki tunnel, the transportation of rice, rubber, tin, oil and other important goods from the South to the large industrial cities in Japan will be greatly promoted.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1942

A Unique Kigensetsu

The news that the Japanese Forces entered the city of Singapore on the morning of February 11 was a most welcome feature of the celebration of Kigensetsu this year. Rumors that our Army would reach Singapore by this day, which had been circulating widely, were of course no more than unfounded conjectures based on mere hope. But the Imperial Army did not disappoint the nation. Turning hope into reality, our incomparable warriors made it possible to celebrate the 2602nd anniversary of the founding of the Empire as the most significant Empire Day in our nation's entire history.

Hongkong by Christmas, Manila by the day after New Year's, and now Singapore on Kigensetsu has been the spectacular time-table of Japan's advance. No amount of arguing on the part of our eloquent enemies can explain away the fact that the schedule of Japan's campaigns is without precedent in history. Plunging through seven hundred miles of jungle which were adjudged to be impenetrable, our forces have within 63 days entered the city which our enemies had claimed as invulnerable. Although the fortresses around the city have not yet fallen, it is now only a matter of hours.

To conduct a mechanized whirlwind campaign through virgin jungle-land nearly three thousand miles away from the home base simultaneously with other operations covering half of the Pacific's surface is a feat which deserves to rank with Hannibal's crossing of the Alps, Genghis Khan's march over the roof of the world through the Hindu Kush passes, or the German blitzkrieg through France. Our men are now among the world's immortals.

From an immediately practical point of view, this achievement is all the more welcome because it serves as an indication of the final outcome of the war. The strategic significance of Singapore has been explained so often by competent authorities that no repetition is necessary. Suffice it to say that the entry of our troops into this citadel in record-breaking time adds one more bit of evidence to the proof that our enemies are no match for the invincible might of the Japanese Empire.

Most significant of all, the entry into Singapore on Empire Day serves to highlight the fact that the Empire is this year fulfilling the greatest mission in its long history. To free the millions of fellow Asiatics from the oppression of Anglo-American intruders and to establish a new world order wherein all the peoples of this part of the world will be able to achieve their rightful national destinies is a mission which is well worthy of being the climax to the Japanese Empire's 2,602 years of preparation.

American Technical Skill

The capsizing of the former French luxury liner Normandie in New York Harbor is a commentary on the much-vaunted self-advertised engineering efficiency of the United States. Forcibly seizing the ship from its rightful owners and re-christening it the Lafayette, the Americans were converting the 83,425-ton vessel into an aircraft carrier or a transport or some other type of war craft. But the result was a comedy of errors, or a tragedy, depending on the point of view.

Blow torches used by the workmen set fire to the superstructure of the vessel. Water poured on the fire filled up the hold of the ship. To prevent the ship from sinking, the "efficient" engineers of America proceeded to cut holes in the sides of the valuable ship but to no avail. Finally the ship turned turtle, injuring 2,500 workmen.

This is the nation which boasts of the greatest technical skill in the world. This is the nation which has contemptuously belittled the engineering ability of the Japanese as a people with no originality. This is the nation which claims that its engineering resources will turn out a flood of tanks, planes, and ships which will overwhelm Japan at some undesignated future time These boasts may impress some uninformed Westerners who have traditionally underestimated the ability of Japan. But in the two months of actual trial by combat, Japanese planes have downed the highly publicized American planes, Japanese tanks have pushed through supposedly impenetrable jungle, and Japanese ships have triumphed over enemy ships.

And now comes the Gargantuan comedy of errors. Right in the most important harbor in the United States, thousands of miles away from any enemy, American workers themselves destroy the largest ship in their possession. Even if this was an uncommon accident, the fact that such a thing could occur is an enlightening demonstration of a sort concerning American naval construction skill. It is an evidence of criminal carelessness if not of downright incompetence. In the light of this demonstration, what further boasts of American technical superiority will we be treated to next?

NATURAL LAW AND TAO

All things alike do their work, and then we see them subside. When they have reached their bloom, each returns to its origin. Returning to their origin means rest or fulfillment of destiny. This reversion is an eternal law. To know that law is to be enlightened. Not to know it, is misery and calamity. He who knows the eternal law is liberal-minded. Being liberal-minded, he is just. Being just, he is kingly. Being kingly, he is akin to Heaven. Being akin to Heaven, he possesses Tao. Possessed of Tao, he endures forever. Though his body perish, yet he suffers no harm.

THE GREATNESS OF TAO

Therefore Tao is great; Heaven is great; the Earth is great; and the Sovereign also is great.

In the Universe there are four powers, of which the Sovereign is one. Man takes his law from the Earth; the Earth takes its law from Heaven; Heaven takes its law from Tao; but the law of Tao is its own spontaneity.

* * *

Only one who is eternally free from earthly passions can apprehend its spiritual essence; he who is ever clogged by passions can see no more than its outer form.

GAP IN ANGLO-U.S. POLICY SEEN REGARDING AUSTRALIA'S DEFENSE

Strategic Plans of Two Democratic Countries Fail in Face of Japan's Glorious War Operations

By TOYOHARU KOTAKE

The Greater East Asia War has apparently relegated the European War into the background. No revolutionary change in the world's history, therefore, will necessarily be brought about either by the Anglo-German or the Reich-Soviet war but by the ultimate outcome of the Greater East Asia War and in this connection the first step toward collapse of the British Empire and of the United States will be made by a victorious Japan in the Greater East Asia War.

If and when the United States is prevented from access to the natural resources of India and the South Seas regions, which are vital to its civilian and military requirements, America's defensive economy will be crippled, and it will no longer become possible for the United States even to think of any sort of aid to Britain. Therefore, if and when it becomes impossible for Britain to expect any supply of food and war materials from the United States and the communication lines between it and India, as well as the Pacific, should be disturbed, Britain will be tobogganing down the slope of decline. Today Britain is more alarmed by the specter of its ruin than the United States which has suffered the disastrous defeat of its Pacific fleet, for Singapore, the life-line of the British Empire, is now on the verge of collapse and this will deal a fatal blow to the destiny of Britain.

Differences in Economic Interests

This predicament has been brought about chiefly by disagreement of foreign policies and strategies of London and Washington and more especially by differences in economic interests between the two Powers. It is only natural that Britain and the United States should be so irreconcilable with Uncle Sam waiting to step into the shoes of John Bull when the latter is eclipsed from India and the southern Pacific, while Britain, on its part is fully conscious that its existence is strung to the exploitation of India and the southern Pacific regions.

The economic antithesis between these two great nations is not only revealed in the attempt of the United States to make the most of Britain under the cloak of its aid-Britain policy but also in its policy to snatch markets from Britain for disposal of its own overproduction and acquisition of natural resources in which America is short of requirements.

Moreover, with the progress of the construction of its defensive system, America is now casting covetous eyes toward the southern Pacific regions as the source of supply for its war materials. China and the southern Pacific regions are supplying nine out of ten types of war materials that are vital to America and in which it is pathetically lacking; among them being tungsten, Manila hemp, mica, cinchona bark, crude rubber, etc.

Basic Materials

Rubber which is the basic material for its automobile industry, tin and tungsten, also the basic materials for its heavy industries, are the passwords for its invasion of the southern Pacific regions, and it is Britain itself which will suffer most by this American imperialism.

The economic aggression of the United States over the southern Pacific territories was greatly egged on by the decision of the Eastern British Empire Conference held in the fall of 1940 at Delhi and participated in by all its Dominions and possessions east of Suez. In view of the fact that any exchange of commodities between the British Isles and India and its colonies in the southern Pacific had been enormously hampered on account of the European War, it was decided to increase the production of war materials throughout the whole of Britain's possessions east of Suez and to place them on a self-sustaining basis for the purpose of carrying out wars in Africa and Asia. This meant a repudiation of the British policy of checkmating industrialization of its colonies in favor of development of colonial industries within the bounds of war industry. And India and Australia were given the role of arsenals for the Eastern British Empire.

For America, this decision presented a golden opportunity for new markets, because none but America alone could supply materials needed for expansion of productivity of war materials for Britain. Already the Ford Motor Company and General Motors have established plants in India capable of annual production of 25,000 cars and trucks.

Demand Will Increase

With the progress of production of war supplies in India in the face of the present unsatisfactory functioning of communication facilities between India and the British Isles, the demand for American factory equipment will necessarily increase. This, however, was not America's only aim. America's aid-Chiang policy through the Burma route was chiefly motivated by the desire to make Rangoon an American trade base which would facilitate its invasion into India an El Dorado of Britain.

America's encroachment upon British markets was also directed toward Australia. The war industry in Australia is about to reach its production goal for the explicit purpose of maintaining the Australian Army and of furnishing a sufficient supply of materials to India, New Zealand, Malaya and East Africa which are members of the Eastern British Conference. Industrialization of Australia is wellnigh impossible without the aid of America, while this program will enable the United States to export its machines and tools and make it an ideal for investment of American capital.

Australia, too, is inclined to welcome American capital rather than British capital which hitherto had kept aloof from industrialization of Australia. Thus, the seed of conflict is being sown between Britain and America. Immediately before the outbreak of the Pacific war the ambition of the United States was turned toward Australia through the application of the Lease-Lend Act by means of which the relations between the two became more closely knit, but America in reality is aiming at an economic offensive against Australia through the vacuum created between that country and Britain.

Suspension of Aid-Policy

It is due to the existence of such differences that America and Britain cannot agree in their policies against Japan either in strategy or stratagem. This cleavage in their joint front against Japan is destined to intensify as Japan drives a military wedge in the fissure, and this has already been borne out by the declaration of America to suspend its aid Britain policy immediately following the outbreak of war and the coming into surface of the differences between Britain, the United States and Australia regarding the appointment of Sir Archibald Wavell as the commander-in-chief of the allied forces. The proclamation of the suspension of the aid-Britain policy by America must have been as much a bolt from the blue to Churchill as the sinking of the Prince of Wales.

For Britain, India and its other possessions in the southern Pacific are its heart, therefore Britain was about to retreat from China in order to cast everything on one throw and defend Singapore at all cost, and for this aim Britain earnestly beckoned the entry of America's Pacific fleet into Singapore. However, the United States took a course contrary to British wishes, for America followed the so-called inner circle strategy with Manila as the principal base of operations and tried to finish Alladin's window by demanding Japan's wholesale concession on the Chinese issue.

Instead of sending its Pacific Fleet to East Asia as wished by Britain, it merely reinforced its fleet and air force at Manila and insofar as other countries in the southern Pacific were concerned it did not go beyond selling them its warplanes. It is to be surmised that the United States has refrained from sending its fleet to Singapore by the strategical consideration to concentrate upon the defense of Hawaii, Midway, Wake and Manila. On the other hand, Britain, following the lead of this American strategy, committed the folly of splitting its Atlantic fleet by sending two warships to East Asia and thus owing to their inward intentions to exploit each other, concerted action could not be hoped for.

Life Line Is on Brink

Their military power in East Asia has now been shattered on account of the naval defeats at Hawaii and off Malaya. The United States can no longer continue its aid to Britain in the Atlantic and has also lost the necessary power to defend the Pacific. To make matters worse, Britain's life line is on the brink of being severed with the imminent fall of Singapore.

This adverse situation is not only causing their differences to come to the surface but is also creating a serious rift in their strategy. Britain, which has now lost the Malay Peninsula has no way of defending Australia, nor has it any surplus power to send its Atlantic fleet to East Asia. Britain has its hands tied with the defense of India.

On the other hand, India is much too far-flung for America to defend, and the sea traffic to India is also fraught with great dangers. Therefore, America's sphere of resistance is necessarily confined to the defense of Australia, the fall of which will geographically menace the United States. And it is a fair guess to assume that the United States is demanding recompensation for the defense of Australia. A grapevine telegraph says Australia is about to be transformed into a colony of the United States.

Thus, the Anglo-American joint strategy is now divided with the United States attaching priority to Australia and Britain to India. Japan's intensification of military operations will isolate both Australia and India adding further fuel to the fire of discordance between the two enemy Powers.

Condensed from the Kaizo, February issue, 1942, and translated by Contemporary Opinions.

Lao Tzu, 604 B.C.
FROM THE TAO-TEH KING

The grandest forms of active force
From Tao come, their only source.
Who can of Tao the nature tell?
Our sight it flies, our touch as well.

* * *

A good subject cannot serve two masters; lay not two saddles on one horse.

A minister who fears death will not be faithful.

* * *

Judge not by appearance; the sea cannot be scooped up in a tumbler.

Think reasonably, be strong for virtue, lean on humanity, and in all things be content.

* * *

"Venerable man," said the king, "since you have come here a distance of a thousand li, you have doubtless something to say for the profit of my kingdom." Mencius replied: "O King, why talk of profit? I have humanity and justice for my teaching nothing more. If these be put last, and profit first, your officers will not be content till they have stripped you of all."

* * *

The wise questions himself, the fool others.

When the prince goes to school, he is like other boys.

The highest official is subject to the law.

Whoso is too subservient to masters will reap shame.

READERS IN COUNCIL

America Admits Its Forces Losing the War

To the Editor:

Today the British people are sparing no effort to curry favor with the Americans. The British press prominently displays news of the American forces fighting the Japanese. General Douglas MacArthur, commander of the American forces in the Philippines has been played up in London papers more than Sir Archibald Wavell, British commander-in-chief of the Allied forces in the Pacific area. No wonder the American general is swell-headed now.

General MacArthur has been hiding in the naturally-fortified, cave-like base in the Bataan Peninsula, Luzon Island, where his troops have been concentrated. But, according to United Press dispatches, General MacArthur reported to the authorities in Washington a few days ago concerning the fighting on that peninsula as follows: "The enemy resisted with the courage which is characteristic of the Japanese troops, but, in the end, were glad to surrender. They are being treated with the respect and consideration which their gallantry so well merits."

This statement is something of a riddle. How could the American defenders' way up in the rugged mountains capture Japanese troops? If the American forces were gallant, they would come out and challenge their enemy. But they stay in their rocky base. They would never step out of their hermitage to fight the Japanese troops who are tightening the encirclement ring around their base. In such a position, how could the American forces lay hands on Japanese troops?

On the other hand, news of the general offensive against Singapore the last British stronghold in East Asia, is whittling down on the morale of the American troops in the Bataan Peninsula. Not only General MacArthur but his soldiers as well realize that with the fall of Singapore their positions will no doubt crumble.

The popular American picture magazine "Life," in its issue of July 21, 1941, made an interesting but accurate prediction concerning the fate of Singapore and its accompanying effect on the Allies' interests in East Asia. We quote the article in part: "If Singapore falls, the Philippines, the Netherlands East Indies, Australia, India, China, and Africa will fall, too."

In the opinion of neutral observers in Europe and South America two Dunkirks, incomparably more disastrous than the real Dunkirk itself, await the American and British forces at Singapore and at the southern tip of the Bataan Peninsula. The Life article declared that "the firing in the streets of Singapore will be the death rattle of the British Empire. . . It will not be only U.S. rubber and tin that would be lost with the fall of Singapore. More than half the world will rapidly unravel. . . ."

With the capitulation of Singapore imminent, the American and British authorities are now resigned to the fate of their forces in East Asia. The Washington correspondent of La Prensa in Buenos Aires indirectly quoted Sir Archibald Wavell and authoritative quarters in Washington as saying that with the disappearance of the Allied defense line in East Asia linking Burma, Singapore and the Netherlands East Indies, the war will be a "draw."

No high-ups in Washington have ever said things like that. But now realizing the dire peril in which the Allied forces find themselves, these authorized circles admit that the Pacific conflict will be a "draw." This prediction is no compliment to the American High Command; it is however, a tacit admission that they hardly expect to fight the war to the bitter end; and that they are coming out second best in the war. They knew full well now that Japan will be the winner.

S.R.

Tokyo, February 8, 1942.

Publications Received

PHILIPPINE REKISHI TO GENJITSU (Philippines, History and Facts) By Akira Ikeda. Published by Nakagawa Shobo, pp. 258, ¥2.00.

The volume fills the eager demand now increasing in the country for reliable and interesting information concerning the Philippines. The author who is an official of the South Sea Association is fully qualified to write a concise and interesting book on the people, life and conditions of the Philippines. As the title indicates, he treats the history of the people and islands to such an extent as to enable readers to understand the background of the present life and thought of the Philippine inhabitants. Importance, however, is naturally given to the present condition or facts.

Unlike many books written about resources and economic conditions of a foreign land, the book is very interesting to read, while imparting much valuable information to the general reading public.

The author begins the volume with a description of the recent political life of the Philippines, and the characteristics and features of the Filipinos. He devotes many pages to a description of foreign aristocrats in the islands, and of the lives of the miserable farmers who are quite happy when they earn 40 centavos a day. The city life and the religion of the people are fully described. All of this information is given in a very interesting manner.

The latter portion of the volume is devoted to mineral resources, copra, sugar, tobacco, hemp and other products of the Philippines. The part to be played by the Philippines in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is discussed.

In an appendix the author enables the reader to obtain at a glance reliable information in regard to the economic features of the islands.

Kaigai Dobo (Overseas Japanese); monthly, No. 7 dated January 15, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Overseas Japanese Central Society, Tokyo: contains topical informative articles regarding Japanese abroad.

ARTISTIC BEAUTY IN SHADOWS ANALYZED FROM MANY ANGLES

Japanese Architecture Is Keynote to Exotic Simplicity Mystifying Connoisseurs of Artcraft in Asia

By JUNICHIRO TANIZAKI

From Contemporary Japan, January issue, 1942

Part III

I make no claim to expert knowledge on architecture. But I am told that the beauty of Gothic architecture which often adorns churches in Europe and America lies in the steeples soaring and tossing up their tapered heads heavenward. On the contrary, the temples and monasteries as they are built in this country are formed, first and above all, by covering a basic structure with a large tiled roof at the top, turning the whole conception of construction into the deep, expansive shadows provided under the eaves.

As with temples, so with palatial mansions as well as with lowly houses: that which stands out most conspicuous, when seen from exterior, is in one instance a tiled imposing roof and in the other a thatched roof; and in either instance the deep hovering shadows underneath the roof. Even in full daylight, in some instances, shadows cast under the eaves are so expansive that they appear as if they were caverns engulfing entrances, doors, walls, pillars, and all. They may be said of imposing structures as of the Chion-in or of the Honganji Temple both of Kyoto, as well as of farmers' cottages of the countryside.

Upper Section Heavier

In most specimens of our old architecture, when the portion below the eave is compared with the portion above, inclusive of the roof, the upper section, at least as it strikes the eye, seems heavier more piled up and more expansive in space than the lower. Thus, wherever we are to put up a place for dwelling, we first of all provide a canopy in the form of a roof and its shadow on the ground, and next in this shaded space we build a house. This is not to say, of course, that Western houses are without roof.

But there the roofs are chiefly to provide shelter from rain rather than to shut out the sun. That the prevailing idea is to take in as much sunshine and to provide as little shadow inside is apparent to any observer. If the roof of a Japanese structure is to be compared to an umbrella, the roof of a Western house is like a piece of headgear, and that a cap with no brim. The Western house is flooded with sunlight close up to the eaves.

The long projecting eaves of Japanese architecture may perhaps be explained by a number of factors such as prevalent conditions of weather, available building materials and so forth. For instance, when there was in this country no brick, glass, or cement to be used, it was probably found necessary to have projecting eaves against the winds or wind borne rain that otherwise would strike the building sidewise. The Japanese, like any other people, must have found well-lighted rooms more convenient than gloomy ones. They probably could not simply help their darksome spaces within their dwellings.

Beauty of Japanese Room

As beauty always evolves from actual conditions of life, so our forefathers, compelled to live in shadowy rooms, discovered in process of time beauty in shadows and next learned how to turn shadows to beauty. As a matter of fact, the beauty of Japanese rooms means nothing if not the beauty of shadows, with their variations in depth. It is not strange that Western people are surprised to find in Japanese rooms only simplicity as of barrenness and grey walls, ornament conspicuous by its absence. They are surprised because they are strangers to the mysticism of shadows.

It is our way to devise means to keep the sun out of rooms which in themselves are designed never to be too bright. This is accomplished by providing an earthen eave or a veranda outside the room to remove it further from the sun. Within, the room is pervious only to the light of day which is reflected from the garden and passed through the paper of the screens around the room. This indirect, subdued and almost faint light is the element of the beauty of the room. The walls inside the room are purposely covered with sand-plaster of weak or low hue so that the incoming light may fall upon them and may be absorbed therein. The plaster used on storehouses, culinary quarters which often form outlying portions of houses, or on the walls of outgoing corridors, is not seldom glossy.

Without Design or Pattern

But walls within the rooms are generally covered with sand-plaster and seldom if ever given a glossy finish. Glossy walls would be fatal to the effect sought of a half light. Our insistence is on that daylight which has been reduced to a twilight creeping and clinging, almost with its last, dying touch, upon the face of the walls shown in the grey of dusk; an effect subtle, ephemeral and yet lingering. This light effect thrown on the room walls is to us better than decoration, always pleasurable and never cloying. It is natural that the room walls, lest they should fall in dissonance with the light tone of the place, are sand-plastered in one hue, without design or pattern.

Different hues may be used, but not in one and the same room, and even where varied hues are adopted, the change from one to another is wellnigh imperceptible. It is not a difference not so much of hue as of shade, a difference only measurable by the finest sensibilities. But this difference in hue gives to each room a shadow effect distinct from other rooms.

Japanese drawing rooms as a rule are provided with alcoves within which picture scrolls are hung and flowers are arranged. The pictures and flowers, however, are there chiefly to give depth and tone to shadows and are less important as ornaments. Paintings are selected for the alcove with a view, first of all, to their harmony with the walls within the alcove. It is for this reason that importance is attached to the mountings of scrolls quite as much as to the pictures or calligraphies traced thereon.

New Spirit and Soul

Works of art, pictorial or calligraphic, however exquisite in themselves, would become valueless when they fail to be at unity with the alcoves in which they are displayed. By the same token a work of painting or calligraphy, seemingly with no mark to place it above mediocrity, may, when hung up in the alcove of a tea room, so blend with the general effect of internal arrangements that it at once imparts a new spirit and soul both to itself and to the whole room.

In such happy instances, that which enters into harmony with the general tone of the place is the grey of the paper which bears the work of art, or the ink which has taken on the mellow tone of time; or the cloth mounting on which time has left its impress. This tone or shade of time melts into the gradations of shade within the alcove and pervades the entire room.

When we visit ancient monasteries at Kyoto or Nara, we often find that scrolls of painting or calligraphy which are listed as special treasures are hung in the alcoves of rooms spacious and placed in the deep interior, for both drawing and reading. The alcoves at such places are as a rule shadowy even by day. In the small light that is there it is hardly possible to trace out the line of drawing or distinguish its colors. One only listens to what the guide recites and tries to call up the imagery which is all but lost in obscurity. But the work of painting, with its obscurity and all, appears quite at home within the shadowy alcove. It seems then how unimportant is the dimness of artisic tracery. It is even felt that the picture should be dim and obscure exactly to that degree.

In Selection of Scrolls

To the genius of our forefathers we owe the art of screening off empty spaces and achieving, from the shadows produced therein by process of nature, effects deeper in the range of appeal than any mural painting or any piece of ornament. The process appears simple enough, but the attention and thought given in designing are deeper because they are not conspicuous. For although they may escape at first sight, there are a multitude of details each claiming elaboration, such as shaping and position of the side-window, depth of the top space behind the freize, height of the dais, and so forth.

Of all those things I am always most impressed by the sight of paper screens such as found in a monastic reading room. I always pause before it almost forgetting to pass on. It is the effect of light on the paper, a light colorless, flaccid but chastened to purity. The shoin, or reading rooms, at monasteries were, as their name indicate, originally provided as studies and their windows were to provide light for reading. But what was originally provided to light the room seems in time to have been turned to the purpose of lighting the alcove.

But in most instances those side-windows serve less for lighting than for screening and weakening to a proper degree the sunlight which strikes upon their paper sidewise before it penetrates withinside. And how cheerless and chilling is that light which is thrown on the window paper by reflection. The sunlight reflected from the garden has to pass under the eaves and across the veranda before it can reach the window screen. By that time and through that course it has become so enfeebled, impotent, flaccid, and almost death-like grey, just alive enough to bring out the paper on the screen and show its colorlessness.

In this case the scroll of painting is nothing but a space or a panel to catch the faint and impotent light that is permitted to penetrate the place. In brief, its service is akin to that of sandplaster in other instances. It is from this point of view that in selection of scrolls for our alcoves we attach so much importance to the element or tone of time. New paintings which have not passed through the crucible of time, even if done in black only or in light colors, are apt to prove mortal to the shadows of alcoves, unless carefully selected.

Wonderful Faculty

If the Japanese room is compared to a painting in ink, the sliding paper screens will correspond to the part of the picture which is drawn in the lightest shade of ink and the alcove to the part rendered in the deepest shade. In sight of alcoves in well-designed Japanese rooms I often wonder at the artistic and subtle intellect the Japanese show regarding shadows and the dexterity with which they deal with light and shade. This wonderful faculty is accomplished without aid of any particular or elaborate artifice or device.

Only a recess is created by means of plain wood and as plain walls, and the place thus made is so planned that the light admitted therein produces shadows behind devices and in recesses here and there. It all looks so simple, without artifice or design, yet the effect is there, definite and exquisite. As one gazes on the shadows filling alcove spaces behind the otoshigake, or the frieze at the top front, or around the vase bearing arranged flowers and deposited on the dais, or underneath a pair of shelves fixed at different levels and next to the alcove, one knows why and how those shadows are produced there; and at the same time one is peculiarly sensible of the depth of tranquility and repose settled there as if an eternity of repose reigned those spaces of shadow.

The sense of repose found there, uncanny in its force, may be just one of those instances which the Westerners have in mind when they speak of "the

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Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

SHISHA SEISHA
(The Dead and the Living)
1916
By HAKUCHO MASAMUNE

Part II

Shortly afterward, as he was about to breathe his last, Seikichi uttered his dying wish to Shinzo—that he return to his native place upon his, Seikichi's, death. Nevertheless, in the spring of the year after Seikichi passed away, the signboard of this vegetable shop, which formerly bore the legend "Yao Sei,"* contained the newly-inscribed words "Yao Shin." It was long before this that the word "Sei" on the shop's bicycle had been replaced by the word "Shin."

* * *

The content of this work is a summing up of this country's Naturalist literature. The school of Naturalism, divesting itself of every known idea and authority, stripped the human being and observed the sordidness of his nature which rests on passion. At the same time it experienced a keen sense of the desolation of a society given to living by this ugly egoism alone, without any moral values, and of the solitude of men who exist in such a society. The latter constitutes the axis of this work, while the former is employed to lend involvement to its scheme.

Helpless Life

There is no one to extend a kind, helping hand to Seikichi as, amid suffering and loneliness, he goes to his death. Those who are to survive him, notwithstanding he is extremely fond of them, are wholly indifferent to his illness and pain, and are absorbed, instead, in their own amatory pursuits. This casts a further shadow of agony and irritation upon Seikichi's bleak solitude. It is a helpless life.

When the people of this country are crushed by this kind of helplessness, they often think of their family and native place. This is because a solid and enduring family system and the affection born of blood relationship offer them a warm refuge. In the present work a slight reflex of such a reality can, we think, be recognized. That part, for instance, where Seikichi yearned for his native place when illness first overtook him and, again, where he sent for his younger brother Shinzo and placed his reliance in him.

But even such a refuge is sharply depicted here as being no more than a part of a bleak society. Not only did his brother prove, in reality, to be no different from an unreliable stranger; he even turned out to be a devil that caused Seikichi further agony. Both family system and love of blood-relatives are but a hollow thing after all, whose trustworthiness is merely a figment of man's imagination. So that in the final analysis man in this wide world must live a life of solitude, with none to fall back upon, and die a lonely death.

This sense of desolation, this ugliness of human life—or, to put it in another way, this nihilism—is calmly described in the work, without mixing sentiments. Human life permeated with nihilism—such, in fine, is what its content amounts to. Its delineation of the sordidness, the grim tenacity of love's desire which indulges its passion in this nihilistic world, is also in character. The figure of the dying Seikichi, suspecting his wife and following her into Shinzo's sleeping quarters, seizing violent hold of her in a staggering state, and trying, at another time, to cast off all earthly desires and become a Buddhist priest but nevertheless writhing futilely in the grip of passion—all this evokes a kind of weird effect. In this lurid yet coldly dispassionate manner of portrayal can, indeed, be seen the characteristic detachment of the story's realism

Well-Ordered Short Story

Not only is it designed like a novel; its contents are also a good deal like those of a novel. Employing a plain and straightforward technique, the author has managed to bring the subject-matter fully under his control and cast it into a well-ordered short story. It must be set down as an excellent piece of work. The life of the poor, miserable vegetable dealer, of the barber next door, and of others of their class, who eke out a helpless, commonplace existence, without any self-awakening or ambition to speak of, is very realistically drawn. So also is the figure of Shinzo who enters into this midst and who, though he is at first filled with youthful hopes, is nonetheless influenced by this atmosphere as time goes on.

But to those readers who expect to find in this story a positive reaction, in some sense or other, of the author toward life and man which is above the merely phenomenal and realistic disclosure of such a world and of the bleak, nihilistic phase of life seen here, it will probably be a disappointment. For the author has half-resignedly brushed it aside as an aspect of this earthly life which is hardly susceptible of being controlled, or as something inevitable in human nature. In short, there is no salvation in the world covered by the subject, nor does the author himself consider any means of salvation. This is not, however, a peculiarity which is limited to the present work.

Indeed, the Naturalist literature of this country reached a cul-de-sac when, in seeking in the depths of this loneliness and desolation for a physical basis which is above and more directive than the mere sordidness and egoism of human nature, it failed to discover a way of salvation and ended, instead, in despair and resignation. In order, moreover, to get out of this ideological blind alley, there was no way other than by turning to Shinkyo-shosetsu, which is fundamentally designed to train the mind to endure this despair,

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